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AND

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REVIEW OF NEW BOOKS.

THE LOAD OF THE MONTH.

WHEN we have prepared our weekly sheet for the press, we almost envy our readers the treat they are about to enjoy. Elsewhere they cannot take up a Journal which is not filled with turbulence, virulence, personality, corruption, falsehood, and faction. Upon the whole broad page there is not one green and pleasant spot. The mind is whirled about, perplexed, and inflamed—the understanding is deceived and betrayed—the soul is disturbed and debased. How delightful (we say gratefully to ourselves, how delightful!) to be able, without toil or labour, to turn to the converse of all this, and have nothing before you but the reflection of charming productions of art, guides to the instructive paths of science, and companions over the wide-spread and flower-spangled fields of literature! Here politics, the curse of our times, invade not; here evil passions, prompting evil designs, have no vent; here the wicked cease from troubling, and intellectual beings may safely seek refreshment and rest.*

Having be-primed ourselves up in this fashion, and especially at a crisis like the present, we begin to look about us for the material to continue our course—for things amusing not frivolous, witty not impertinent, pleasing not insipid, soothing not soporific, instructive not tiresome. And we exclaim, in somewhat of a fright, "Where are they?" The fine arts are almost in a state of stagnation; science is engaged in electioneering; and the literature of England, like the Iliad of Homer (as if that were Shelley's Poems), is crammed into a nutshell. Travels are postponed, sermons are unpreached or unpublished, physic is literally if not literally thrown to the dogs, even law holds for a while its jaw, philosophy is a drug, history is forgotten, novels are kept back, essays are unessayed, and Belles-Lettres are unseen except on Gingerbread. Much "poetry," it is true, is written, and, what is more, printed; but, alas the while! though many, very many, are the verses, few, very few, are the readers thereof!

Yet, now comes our title "*The Load of the Month*." Amid the common aridity and prevailing dearth, the press, with a liberty peculiarly its own, has adopted a system of monthly evacuation. As sure as the 30th or 31st of the last, and the 1st of the present month arrive, so surely does there appear a mass of these publications—Parts and Numbers without number, diffusing and confusing all sorts of useful and useless knowledge. Divinity, history, poetry, philosophy, fiction, lift up their heads simultaneously, like asparagus from its bed during a dewy night in May; and, like the said asparagus, they are shortly cut down and gulped—innoct of requiring any powers of digestion, and producing no very lasting or

commendatory effect upon the constitution of the human recipient.

Our other pages contain notices of some of these: the following we have ventured to throw into one article, beginning with *Novelties which have begun the year*.

No. I. *Records of General Science*. By Dr. D. Thomson, and Dr. T. Thomson, the Regius Professor of Chemistry at Glasgow.¹

This periodical commences with a portion of an admirable article on calico-printing,—alone almost enough to establish its character for practical information and utility. A journal in Spain follows, and gives us intelligence respecting the mines in that country, *ex. gr.*

"Before 1820, the royal works, which had the sole power of smelting ores, produced annually only thirty or forty thousand quintals of lead. In 1823, however, the product was increased to 500,000, and in 1827, to 800,000 quintals. This prodigious increase in industry created a great sensation in Spain; and all classes of society, directing their attention to the mines, conceived that they had only to turn up the soil, in order to acquire endless treasures. The government, at the same time, gave its countenance to the labours of the people by forming two mining schools, the one at Madrid, the other at Almeyda, and by sending several young men to study the art of mining at Freiburg. M. Vallejo, who had been banished during the political disturbances, and had improved his time by studying at Paris, returned to his native country, and is at present engaged with a geological description of Spain. Erlorza, also, an artillery officer, having visited the iron-works of England, Belgium, Hartz, Piemont, and France, has introduced the most approved smelting system of these countries into the neighbourhood of Marbella and Pedros, in Andalusia. By his advice, the iron-works of Galicia have been altered; and speedily his improvements will extend over Spain. During the short period described, the product of the mercurial mines of Almeyda increased; the ancient copper mines of Rio Tinto, long neglected, were now worked with energy; the calamine mines of Alcaraz, in the eastern part of La Mancha, are successfully explored at present; lead is raised in considerable quantities at Linares, in Jaen, and at Falsete, in Catalonia. In the neighbourhood of Oviedo, rich mines of coal which occur there supply, although the communication is bad, the establishments of Andalusia. Coal mines have also been opened by a company near the river Aviles; and in another part of Spain, the small coal basin of Villa Mueva del Rio, situated eight leagues above Seville, is worked with increasing activity, and supplies the steam-boats, which make the voyage from Seville to Cadiz in twelve hours."

The other papers on magnetic intensity, respiration, changes in blood, the vanadate of lead, the transmission of heat, the results of the distillation of pit-coal, &c., are all worthy

of the talents employed; and we know no creature who could find fault with this specimen of the work, unless, perhaps, it were the mice, a method for destroying whom in their holes is cruelly communicated as scientific intelligence.

No. I. *History and Description of the late Houses of Parliament, and Ancient Palatial Edifices of Westminster*, &c. By J. Britton and E. Brayley.

The diligence, research, experience, and ability of these gentlemen are too generally known to require our panegyric; they are quite enough to give assurance of a popular work, and we have only to say, that the first Number renders that assurance doubly sure. The plates are extremely neat and appropriate, the subjects well-chosen and interesting; and the letter-press (as far as it goes—only thirty-two pages) altogether satisfactory.

Part I. *New Dictionary of the English Language*. By C. Richardson.²

In triple columns, and distinctly printed (the paper we say rather thin). The compiler, who has already approved his ability for this work by what he has contributed of it to the *Encyclopedia Metropolitana*, justly observes, that Dr. Johnson did not execute his own project, and that the desideratum of a dictionary to "exhibit, first, the natural and primitive signification of words, then give the consequential, and then the metaphorical meaning; and the quotations to be arranged according to the 'ages' of the authors," is, at the distance of nearly ninety years, still more to be desiderated now than in 1747, when the learned lexicographer made his proposition to Lord Chesterfield. Mr. Richardson derives considerable aid from Horne Tooke's philological labours; and from the Part before us, we would anticipate a useful and interesting work, though, as an English dictionary, far from complete. Multitudes of words of Greek and Latin construction and derivation, in daily and hourly use, are unquoted, and others are not defined to our satisfaction. To be sure, there are at the beginning, as usual, references to future synonyms, and therefore we cannot so well judge of what may be hereafter supplied. But to prove that we speak advisedly, we may state that such words as *ah, aha, anchor, anchovy, anther*, &c., &c. are all omitted; so that, though the words preserved may be truly the English language, the English reader of our time, at a loss for a thousand meanings, will not find them here. Again, the word *adder*, for example, is given with its probable derivation; but there is no definition at all. *Almanack*, on the other hand, is declared to be of unsettled origin, and only referred to the French, Italian, and Spanish: we had supposed the word to have been settled from the Gothic *Mana*, the moon (or the Greek *either*), or, as the oriental *Al-maheen*—a calendar of the moon's changes. But these are trivial criticisms when we look at the numerous and delightful illustrations derived from our most

* When we congratulate our readers on their good luck in this way, we trust they will take it in good part; not as written out of conceit, but in pure good-humour. —Ed. L. G.

¹ London, J. Taylor; and publishers in Edinburgh, Dublin, Glasgow, Liverpool, Birmingham, &c.

² London, Weale.

³ 4to. Lond. Pickering.

glorified authors. In this respect we have a treasure.

Part I. A Critical and Fao-simile Pronouncing and Explanatory Dictionary of the English Language, &c. By James Knowles.⁴

The father of Sheridan Knowles, we believe, claims, by relationship to the family of Sheridan, a call to lexicographic distinction. This Part of his design goes to the word *Capricious*, and is very ample in its vocabulary, short but accurate in its definitions, and, as far as we can judge at a glance, equally accurate in its pronouncing dicta. The specimen promises a good and generally useful work.

No. I. Arboretum Britannicum; or, the Hardy Trees of Britain, &c. &c. delineated. By J. C. Loudon.⁵

To sixteen pages of letter-press there are sixteen distinctive lithographic plates in this No. The plan is excellent—a scientific and popular history of every tree that grows in England, and portraits of them actually from nature. Mr. Loudon is too straight-forward and painstaking to admit of any doubt as to the sterling merits of his work.

*No. I. The Parochial Magazine.*⁶

Something of parish histories; and as parishes nowadays claim not only to govern themselves, but the nation, we should hope this will be an important periodical. Its *debut* is in what are called the radical interests.

*No. I. The Musical Magazine.*⁷

As the preceding is full of discord, this is all for harmony. It is a very slight, but pleasant miscellany, with anecdote, biography, musical criticism, and original music.

*Vol. I. Colburn's Modern Novelists; Vol. I. of Pelham.*⁸

An old friend with a new face may not only be tolerated, but esteemed and welcomed, at least in publishing, when he turns out to be a dear friend in a cheap form. A good portrait of the author, a characteristic vignette, and the half of *Pelham*, in a neat single volume, is not only enough for itself, but for the foundation of a long and popular line of the *Modern Novelists*. An interesting preface, in which the accomplished author gives an account of his earliest efforts in public writing, and particularly in the production of *Pelham*; and also an unpublished Tale or Sketch, with a different destination of the hero and a different view of the effects of society and even pleasure upon the human mind, upon which tale the novel was constructed, add a charm and value to this edition, of which we cannot speak too highly.*

The Annual Biography and Obituary. 1835. Vol. XIX. Longman and Co.

THE Annual Biography and Obituary may be considered as a sort of literary *Père la Chaise*. The nineteen volumes which have now appeared of this work contain almost as numerous an assemblage as does the celebrated Parisian cemetery of *monuments of*

⁴ London, De Porquet and Cooper. Edinburgh, Oliver and Boyd. Dublin, Webb.

⁵ Longman, Rees, and Co.

⁶ De Porquet and Cooper.

⁷ E. Wilson; Stell.

⁸ Bentley.

* Well, we have a dozen or two more; but as many are continuations, not absolute novelties, we shall beg leave to jump a few.

London's Architectural Magazine (No. XI.); a very good No. with elevation of the new public buildings at Birmingham, &c.—*London's Encyclopedia of Gardening* (Part XIth); equally fair and useful in its kind.—*London's Gardener's Magazine* (No. LVIII.); indefatigable and industrious *London*! again well done.—*Church of Scotland Magazine* (No. XL), and a double number: strenuous as ever in the cause it has espoused.—*The Parterre* (Part VI.); light and pleasing reading.—*The Englishwoman* (Part II.). A Ladies' Gazette; a selection of miscellaneous literature, with pictures of dames and damsels in fine dresses, dearer, we dare say, than the periodical which displays them.

human beings, who were all of them, while living, more or less distinguished by properties which gained for them the respect, affection, or gratitude of their fellow-creatures. The pages of the book have, however, some advantages over the tombs of the burial-place. While the latter enclose only the mortal and perishable remains of those to whose memory and honour both are dedicated, the former comprehend durable records of their qualities and actions, and of the various events of their lives: while the latter are beheld only by occasional and especial visitors, and must ere long themselves decay, the former pass through a multitude of hands, circulate among all nations, and, in many instances, will be transmitted, entire and uninjured, to remote ages.

In the volume under our notice, besides a Biographical Index, which seems to be more extensive than usual, there are, in the text, twenty-eight memoirs of eminent persons, who, among them, represent no small proportion of the different classes of which intelligent society is composed. Of "men of royal siege," there is H. R. H. the Duke of Gloucester; of the learned professions, there are—in divinity, Bishop Jebb, Bishop Gray, Dr. Drury, and Mr. Lysons; in law, Sir John Leach; in medicine, Sir William Franklin; of statesmen, there are Earl Spencer, Lord Grenville, and Lord Teignmouth; of naval and military heroes, there are Sir Richard Goodwin Keats, Sir Edward Thornborough, Sir Charles Cunningham, Lord Blayney, Sir John Macleod, Sir Michael Seymour, Sir John Doyle, Sir Richard King, and Sir Benjamin Hallowell Carew; of poets, there are Coleridge and Sotheby; of artists, Stothard and Cooke; of antiquaries, there is Douce; of oriental scholars, Scott; of men of exploratory, scientific, and commercial enterprise, there are Lander, Telford, and Blackwood.

It necessarily happens that in such a work, unless the editor were, in imitation of Sir Egerton Brydges, to write "Imaginative Biography," a large portion of the materials must be derived from sources already well known to the public: and indeed it is very desirable that the biographical information which is scattered in a variety of quarters should be thus promptly collected and consolidated. With these extracted and compiled notices, however, are occasionally mingled memoirs wholly original. One of the most able and interesting articles of the latter description, in the volume before us, is an account of that amiable man and excellent scholar, or rather, as *Lingo* would say, "master of scholars," the late Dr. Drury. To Dr. Drury's discipline and exertions, during the long period at which he was at the head of Harrow School, many of the most distinguished individuals of the present day (and among them the prime minister) are deeply indebted. The memoir has evidently been written by one who enjoyed an intimate acquaintance with his subject; and we will borrow from it a few passages, as specimens of the volume.

Dr. Drury, "although descended from one of the most ancient houses of our English gentry, was the exclusive architect of his own moderate fortunes; and had far more satisfaction in so considering himself, than in any pride of pedigree."

His father "led a life of comparative obscurity, and owed most of the comforts of his old age to the affection of his son, who had the opportunity of administering those comforts during many years, as his father lived to the year 1805, when he died at the advanced age of eighty-seven."

In 1762, Dr. Drury became a king's scholar at Westminster. He, however, "was not fortunate enough to be among the number of scholars elected from Westminster to Christ Church, a matter in which interest was very predominant, and, in consequence, passed to Trinity College, Cambridge, where the advantages, both present and prospective, in point of pecuniary provision for academical education, are of considerably less value for king's scholars. He entered at Trinity at 1768; and was placed under the tuition of Watson, subsequently the well-known Bishop of Llandaff, for whose instructions he always expressed the deepest respect and gratitude. He had not, however, kept many terms in the university, before it was evident that domestic circumstances—the 'res angusta domi'—would compel him to enter, by some means or other, on the active business of life earlier than most men of the same education and habits. His father's means had become even less adequate than before to furnish the supplies for college residence; and he was thus deprived of the opportunity, of which he was otherwise so capable of availing himself, of aiming at academical distinctions and emoluments, which might have forwarded his views in life and extended his fame as a scholar. The case of Samuel Parr, a future giant in learning, was an exact parallel; and both were shortly to be thrown together on the same arena, sent to it somewhat prematurely by similar domestic circumstances. Parr, who was some years older than the subject of this memoir, had, at this time, already commenced his career. Before Dr. Drury had quite completed his twentieth year, Dr. Sumner, at that time head master of Harrow, had applied to Dr. Watson to recommend him some gentleman of good talent and scholarship to succeed to a vacant assistantship at that place. Such was the steadiness of conduct and manliness of mind, combined with sound knowledge, for his years, in Mr. Drury, that Dr. Watson did not hesitate to propose the situation to him, and recommend, that what remained of necessary college residence should be kept at such times and intervals as he could contrive to absent himself from the occupations on which he was about to enter. The strong recommendations of the tutor, together with the pupil's own desire and sense of the necessity of relying exclusively on his own mental resources, soon decided him to accept the offer; and he embarked on the world for himself at this early age."

Short as the intercourse was between Dr. Drury and Dr. Sumner, "it had a lasting effect on the manners and habits of the young instructor; for there was a great deal of that in Dr. Drury, in after-life, which was so much extolled in Sumner. A high and noble tone of feeling, a most ready and persuasive eloquence, a richness of language and copiousness of illustration, aided by a particularly fine delivery, seem to have been remarkable in both, and not the less so, that there was in both occasionally a tendency to the 'Asiatium dicendi genus.' In external manners, also; in that suavity and elegance for which the subject of these pages was through life very conspicuous; and in the way in which playfulness of imagination was invariably under the control of good taste—much was probably to be ascribed to this early association."

On the death of Dr. Sumner, Dr. Benjamin Heath succeeded to the vacant chair. For fourteen years afterwards, Dr. Drury continued, in his subordinate capacity, "to instruct with uniform diligence, judgment, and discretion;

to rouse the indolence of the sluggish; to direct the taste, and control the exuberance, of the imaginative; and, both by precept and a most persuasive example, to sow the seeds of moral and religious excellence, not without the external ornament of those manners which become an English gentleman."

In 1777 Dr. Drury married Louisa, youngest daughter of Benjamin Heath, Esq. LL.D., of Exeter, and sister of the head master of Harrow; and, on the resignation of the latter, in 1785, Dr. Drury was appointed to succeed him.

Dr. Drury's success as head master was not, at first, very rapid. He continued some years without any unusual degree of encouragement but that derived from his own mind, and the opinions of his most sensible friends, who always expressed their conviction that such unremitting diligence and matured judgment as he displayed, must, sooner or later, bear a bountiful harvest. Such anticipations were, at length, amply realised; and, about the beginning of the century, Harrow School, which for some previous years had rapidly advanced, attained a degree of celebrity altogether unknown in the earlier periods of its history. The number of scholars exceeded three hundred and fifty; and it was crowded by members of the families of the first persons, both of professional eminence and hereditary honours and property. But there were at that time domestic reasons, principally such as were connected with the health of Mrs. Drury, which made him determine, at the very time of his greatest success, to prepare for retirement; and he fixed the term of twenty years from the time of his entering on the duties of the head mastership as the close of his labours in education. At the expiration of that period, in the spring of 1805, he accordingly sent in his resignation; and, having made up his mind on the point, was deaf to every entreaty—and many, indeed, were made him—that he would add yet a few years more to the extent of his public services. At the commencement of the Easter recess, in that year (1805), he vacated the mastership, having passed a longer portion of life in the business of instruction, including his services as an assistant-master, than any of his predecessors, except Dr. Brian, at the beginning of the preceding century."

"It is natural," says the biographer, "that we should here introduce some remarks on the general mode of education pursued by this distinguished teacher of youth. As regarded the general classical studies of the school, they were much the same as at Eton and elsewhere, though more especially similar to those of Eton, as three successive masters from thence—Thackeray, Sumner, and Heath—had modelled the school very much on the then existing pattern there. There was less of philosophical criticism on the niceties of language in our great schools some years since afforded to the upper classes; but we should perhaps be justified in saying, that there was a closer attention to general grammatical accuracy in all the classes generally. The Greek language has very much taken the place of Latin in our days; and, what was quite unknown forty years since, there is now many a young Greek philologist who really cannot write half a page of grammatical Latin. It was Dr. Drury's system to hold a very even balance between the different branches of classical attainment. His philological remarks were acute and instructive; but he never allowed them to occupy too great a portion of the time appropriated to the examination of an upper class; his im-

pression was, that the number who really drew much profit from them must always be very limited, and that too much of the time of others should not be sacrificed for them. In reading the poets, especially the Greek tragedians, he was fond of illustrating their sentiments or descriptions by citations from our own poets; while, at the same time, he invariably pointed out all the passages which the more servile Romans had imitated or translated from their prototypes. He was peculiarly happy in a perspicuous mode of opening the beauties of poetical figure, and the propriety of metaphor. He encouraged Latin prose, in which his own style was remarkably chaste. The English essay was a favourite exercise with him; and, although doomed to read an immense proportion of sad trash in examining the compositions in that branch, he had always the satisfaction of having among his scholars a few to whom it was evidently a very improving study; and for whose encouragement, as well as to excite a spirit of emulation in others, he introduced the practice of occasionally reading over in public the best of those compositions. Sometimes, also, he applied the same mode of encouragement to the authors of the most successful efforts in English verse; but here he found that a very moderate stimulus was sufficient, for that the supply of no very superior article would soon be likely to exceed the demand. In the corrective discipline of the school, he introduced a very considerable change. Had this been done now, when all take upon themselves to pass judgment on matters in which they have no experience, and, usually, with confidence rising in proportion to their want of acquaintance with the subject, his system would have been esteemed less the result of his own reflections than of concession to external fashion and opinion. Such was not the case, when, forty years ago or more, he exempted the upper classes, to a depth in the school before unprecedented, from corporal chastisement. He then acted exclusively on the conclusions of his own experience in the government of boys, although he might have adduced the authority of Quintilian in support of his view of the subject:—'*Fere negligentia pedagogorum*' (says that writer) '*sic emendari (pueros) videtur, ut pueri non facere quæ recta sunt, cogantur, sed cur non fecerint, puniantur*'. And, if we bear in mind that the '*negligentia*' thus spoken of is with us usually the fault of system, not the neglect by individuals, and limiting, also, the application of the axiom to the business of study, it must be admitted, that where classes are allowed to become so inconveniently large that it seldom comes to the turn of each individual boy to be examined, the strongest temptation to idleness and ignorance is held out to him; and, in such case, it will be rather for the accidental discovery of negligence that he is corrected, than for want of any exertion which his teacher had a just right to expect. The power of marking each boy's individual progress, according to his abilities, is lost in such a system. But a degree of proficiency which in one boy is a sign of industry, is in another equally symptomatic of indolence. If the general discipline of great schools in England is not objectionable in its nature (and it would be hard to say that it was so, while the objections almost invariably proceed from those who neither are nor ever have been the subjects of it, and know very little about it), still, where schools become overburdened in respect of numbers, there is often a great want of discrimination in the application of such discipline, which

renders the remark of Quintilian only too fit for adaptation to ourselves. Other modes of exacting penalties from youth for their faults or omissions, are by requiring long translations or transcripts from school-books, or the committing to memory of certain portions of classical authors; and, after these, still remains that of recurring to the mere sense of shame by persuasion or censure, or by the skilful and economical distribution of praise. The mischief of setting boys to transcribe, or even to get by rote, in the way of punishment, is, that it breeds a great distaste for the authors; and superinduces the vile habit of running over the words as rapidly as the pen can move, or the tongue give utterance, without applying any meaning to them whatsoever. This habit, once acquired, unfortunately spreads over the whole course of study; and a hasty inattention to the real sense of writers, to which youth, from so many causes, is liable, is apt to be engendered, even where it never might have arisen spontaneously. It is very rare for a boy to relish a fine image in a poet, to be warmed by a noble sentiment in a moralist, or have his apprehension sharpened by a nice distinction in a grammarian, after having been doomed to the drudgery of transcribing, which is generally performed in the spirit, though without the care, of a clerk copying an indenture. Dr. Drury seems to have entertained similar views of the subject, since he but rarely imposed this kind of penalty on the boys more immediately under his own eye. His system of governing the upper classes, and, in some measure, the whole school, may be said to have been almost exclusively by the tongue. In this he was, indeed, eminently successful. But, while we bestow its just meed of praise on that success, it is fair to admit, that the fortunate result produced by one master, very remarkably qualified by nature and attainment to pursue such a system, does not mark it out for general adoption by all. The subject of our memoir was gifted with great acuteness of insight into the minds of youth: he knew well what chords to touch, what sensibilities to arouse, in different individuals. His general harangues, at times when there existed any spirit of turbulence, or when he was apprehensive of any prevalence of bad habits, or run of folly, temporary, but pernicious, were admirably suited to their purpose; and so dead and still was the silence on such occasions as to prove the strong interest which the boys took in hearing every word, however inculpatory of themselves, which fell from him. His skill in keeping up the respectful attention of his juvenile audience was very conspicuous. The argument was short and conclusive; it was followed by some illustrative anecdote, in their admission of the application of which the youths seemed to feel they were exercising their own reason. If the case admitted it, the culprits were shamed out of their folly by an indirect ridicule, which shewed them the absurdity of their own conduct in the general consent of all around. The more hortatory parts invariably fell back on the strongest moral and religious principles as the rules of action in life. Again, in his more private admonitions to individual boys, there was something truly parental; much kindness, but great seriousness, mixed with appeals to those feelings—which are best excited when no publicity causes distress for the open expression of them.

"During the mastership of Dr. Drury considerable emulation was excited, among the elder youths, to excel in elocution; and continued, with increasing force, during the whole

twenty years that he held it. Public speaking at schools has, in general, been a very heavy business: the awkward and constrained manner of the young orators often renders it rather painful than otherwise to witness their efforts. But the number of those who, during that period, acquired certain degrees of ease, grace, and force of delivery, was so large in proportion to others whom no practice or instruction could improve in the accomplishment, that the Harrow speeches acquired a celebrity, and drew together a confluence of auditors, altogether unprecedented in any other place of education. This attention to school speaking, under a preceptor in the art, who was himself much distinguished for his oratorical powers, was not without its good effect. It could not supply ideas, or enrich language to any great extent (although something would necessarily adhere to the mind out of that which was recited with strong feelings of interest), but it undoubtedly gave much ease and confidence; and Harrow had long to boast of a very great proportion of the best speakers in the two houses of parliament. From Mr. Perceval and Lord Harrowby, some of the earliest who practised it at this school, down to Sir Robert Peel, one of the latest of those who studied it under Dr. Drury, there was ample cause to justify and applaud the attention paid to the study. Nor have there been wanting, either in the pulpit or at the bar, gentlemen who have had reason to look back with much satisfaction to their early efforts of elocution at Harrow speeches. * * *

"Post impenetratam studiis quietem, quam per viginti annos erudiendis juvenibus impenderat," (as Quintilian says of himself, and to which Dr. Drury might have added sixteen years more, if he included those before he acted as principal,) he retired in 1805 to the southern coast of Devon, and commenced those habits of life, which, subject only to the changes incidental to the gradual advance of age, he pursued during his last thirty years."

The picture of Dr. Drury's retirement is beautifully painted; but our limits will not allow us to extract it.

"The death of this truly amiable and estimable person, which took place on the 9th of January, 1834, when he had just attained his eighty-fourth year, was marked by the same happy serenity and composure which had attended all the latter years of his life. Until within a week of his dissolution, he had enjoyed, with the usual relish, his favourite, healthful, and pleasing occupations in the cultivation and adornment of his beautiful place of residence; and his decay was even then so gradual, and its speedy termination so unexpected, as to allow no time for summoning his relatives, who lived at a distance, to attend his dying moments."

We are gratified to observe that, in several parts of the volume, assistance has been derived from the biographical notices which from time to time appeared in the *Literary Gazette* during the last year.

Select Specimens of the Theatre of the Hindus.

Translated from the original Sanscrit, by Horace H. Wilson, M.A., F.R.S., &c. &c. 2 vols. 8vo. Second edition. London, 1835. Parbury, Allen, and Co.

THIS new edition of a valuable and interesting work does great credit to the taste and ability of the Boden Professor of Sanscrit at Oxford. We rejoice to find oriental literature at last assuming a popularity amongst us somewhat more commensurate with its importance than in bygone times; and the present work is well

calculated to augment and spread that impulse. Not only does it contain philological intelligence deserving of much attention, but it addresses the feelings and imaginations of general readers imbued with a love of literature in so attractive a manner, that we are free to say the Hindu Theatre in this form affords us infinitely more gratification than aught we have had during many years of our native Drama.

With regard to the improvements in this edition, we shall merely observe that the translator has made excellent use of all the favourable circumstances which have transpired in the seven years since the first was published. His amendments are most judicious and scholar-like; and the learned world in particular will be struck by the curious traits and illustrations of the Prākṛit dialects, which so closely resemble those introduced by inferior characters in the ancient Greek tragedy. The statement respecting them is worthy of consideration.

"According to the technical authorities, the different dialects employed are these. The heroine and principal female characters speak *Saurasēni*; attendants on royal persons speak *Māgadhī*; servants, rajputs, and traders, *Ardha*, half or mixed *Māgadhī*. The *Vidushaka* speaks the *Prāchi*, or eastern dialect; rogues use *Avantīkā*, or the language of Ougein; and intriguers that of the Dekhin or Peninsula. The dialect of *Bāhlika* is spoken by the people of the north, and *Drāvīrah* by the people of the Coromandel coast. The individuals named *Sakas* and *Sakaris* speak dialects of their own; and cowherds, outcasts, and foresters, use their respective forms of speech. Even the imps of mischief have their appropriate jargon; and the *Pisāchas* or goblins, when introduced on the stage, speak a dialect of Prākṛit, termed *Pāsachi*. If these directions were implicitly followed, a Hindu play would be a polyglot that few individuals could hope to understand. In practice, however, we have rarely more than three varieties, or Sanscrit and a Prākṛit more or less refined. In point of fact, indeed, there is little real difference in the several varieties of Prākṛit: they all agree in grammatical structure, and in the most important deviations from Sanscrit, and only vary in their orthoepy, the lower kinds employing the harshest letters and rudest combinations. The words are essentially the same in all, and all are essentially the same with Sanscrit, the difference affecting the pronunciation and spelling rather than the radical structure, and tending generally to shorten the words, and substitute a soft for a hard, and a slurred for an emphatic, articulation. Thus *lavana*, salt, becomes *lona*; *mayūra*, a peacock, becomes *mora*; *madhuka*, a kind of tree, becomes *mahva*; *parusha*, a man, is *puriso*; *srigāla*, a jackal, is *siāla*; *yauvanam*, youth, is *johanam*; and *bhavati*, is, becomes *hodi*. Prākṛit is also averse to some forms of conjunct consonants, and either changes them to a simple reduplication or omits one of them: as *nagna*, naked, becomes *naggo*; *vatsa*, a child, *bachcha*; and *chandra*, the moon, *chand*. In the aspirated letters, the aspirate alone is usually retained; as *gahira* for *gambhira*, deep; *sahā* for *sabha*, an assembly. These will be sufficient to characterise the general nature of the changes by which Sanscrit becomes Prākṛit, and which will sufficiently prove their identity. At the same time, in long and complicated sentences, the affinity is not always so obvious as it might be supposed, and the occurrence of Prākṛit offers a difficulty in the perusal of Sanscrit plays which is not readily overcome without the aid of a commentary in which the passages are always translated into Sanscrit.

Prākṛit admits of most of the prosody of Sanscrit, and a due proportion of it is always written in varied metre. Its grammatical construction is marked by some peculiarities, such as the want of a dual number and dative case, and the employment of but one conjugation. The lower species are especially characterised by a disregard of grammatical concords, and the use of a common termination for every modification of gender, number, and person. There is one question of some interest attaching to the construction of the Prākṛit, which merits a fuller inquiry than has been yet given to it, and on which this is not the place to dilate. Does it represent a dialect that was ever spoken, or is it an artificial modification of the Sanscrit language, devised to adapt the latter to peculiar branches of literature? The latter seems to be the most likely; for there would be no difficulty in the present day in writing it, although it is no longer spoken, and highly finished specimens are to be found in plays which are modern productions. The *Vidagdha Mādhava*, for instance, consists more than half of high Prākṛit, and it was written less than three centuries ago. On the other hand, many of the modifications are to be found in the spoken dialects of Hindustan, and the rules of Prākṛit grammar account for changes which, without such aid, it is difficult to comprehend. The simplification of the grammatical construction, by the disuse of the dual number and the reduced number of verbal conjugations, looks also like the spontaneous substitution of practical to theoretic perfection in actual speech, and may tempt us to think the Prākṛit was once a spoken tongue. The subject is interesting, not only in a philological, but in a historical view; for the sacred dialects of the Bandhas and the Jains are nothing else than Prākṛit; and the period and circumstances of its transfer to Ceylon and to Nepal are connected with the rise and progress of that religion which is professed by the principal nations to the north and east of Hindustan."

As we have, however, taken up this edition with the view of noticing rather its popular than its learned features, we will refer to the work itself for the excellent treatise on the dramatic system of the Hindus, with its treasures of philological research and instruction, and offer a few remarks on the dramas themselves.

Of these Professor Wilson gives us six entire, and short accounts of twenty-three others. The first on the list is the "*Mrichchakati*, or the Toy-Cart," a play written probably sixteen centuries ago, and, in our opinion, a noble effort of genius.

It is probable that the vast majority of our readers would expect from this praise that the "*Toy-Cart*" was resplendent with eastern imagery, full of bulbuls, and roses, and marvellous adventures, and matters all as wild and unnatural as our own early magical stories and romances. But true poetry is the same in all ages and in every land. It is only modified by national manners, customs, and modes of thinking, induced by the forms of government and religious institutions. Nature, the Universal Mother, speaks but one language of the mind and heart. The Hindu in his love, the Indian in his hate, the African in his revenge, are all of one kindred; and when true genius sets itself to express their sentiments and passions, though the words are of different tongues, their import is identically the same.

This is finely illustrated in the production before us ascribed to a king of *Ujjayin*, called *Sūdraka*: and we think it must rather surprise

the English public to peruse from his remote page beauties which might be quoted as from the matchless Shakespeare, and reflect no disgrace upon his immortal muse. We will endeavour, and it will require but a short process, to demonstrate this. We commence with a melancholy moral reflection :—

"Empty is the house of the childless—empty is the heart of one that has no friends: the universe is a blank to the blockhead, and all is desolate to the poor."

The whole of the following dialogue is admirable, but we have marked what has delighted us most by *italics*. Chāradutta is a virtuous Brahman reduced to poverty by his munificence and charity; Maitrēya his friend :—

"Maitrēya. I will approach the respectable Chāradutta. Health to you! I may you prosper!"

Chāradutta. Maitrēya, friend of all seasons, welcome! Sit you down.

Mait. As you command. (*Sits down.*) This garment, perfumed by the jasmines it has lain amongst, is sent to you by your friend Chārabuddha, to be worn by you at the close of your devotions.

Chā. Takes it, and appears thoughtful.)

Mait. On what do you meditate?

Chā. My friend—

*The happiness that follows close on sorrow,
Shows like a lamp that breaks upon the night:
But he that falls from affluence to poverty
May wear the human semblance, but exists
A lifeless form alone.*

Mait. What think you preferable, then, death or poverty?

Chā. Had I the choice,

*Death, and not poverty, were my election:
To die is transient suffering; to be poor,
Interminable anguish.*

Mait. Nay, never heed. The loss of your wealth, lavished upon your kind friends, only enhances your merits; as the moon looks most lovely when reduced to the slender fragment that the draughts of the gods for half a month have left it.*

Chā. I do not, trust me, grieve for my lost wealth:

*But that the guest no longer seeks the dwelling
Whence wealth has vanished, does I own afflict me.
Like the ungrateful bees, who wanton fly
The elephant's broad front when thick congeals
The dried-up dew; they visit me no more.*

Mait. The sons of slaves! your guest is ever ready to make a morning meal of a fortune; he is like the cow-boy, who, as if afraid of a gad-fly, drives his herds from place to place in the thicket, and sets them to feed always in fresh pasture.

Chā. 'Tis true. I think not of my wasted fortune—

As fide decays, so riches come and vanish.

*But I lament to find the love of friends
Hangs all unstrung because a man is poor.*

*And then with poverty comes despondence;
From disrespect does self-dependence fall,
Then scorn and sorrow, following, overwhelm
The intellect; and when the judgment fails
The being perishes; and thus, from poverty
Each ill that pains humanity proceeds.*

Mait. Ah well, it is but waste of thought to send it after the wealth-hunters; we have had enough of this subject.

Chā. But poverty is aye the curse of thought.

*It is our enemy's reproach; the theme
Of scorn to our best friends and dearest kin.
I had abjured the world and sought the hermitage,
But that my wife had shared in my distress.
Alas! the fires of sorrow in the heart
Glow impotent; they pain, but burn not."*

Exquisite as many of these thoughts are, that in the last two lines, and that in the first two lines we have designated in the *italic* letter, are certainly entitled to our chief admiration for their poetical beauty and philosophical originality. We annex to them one simple touch of truth, than which we remember nothing so brief yet so expressive of a volume of feeling. Maitrēya is imposing silence upon Radanikā, a slave, and the slave replies—

"I am only Radanikā, Maitrēya; I can hold my tongue."

* The moon is supposed to be the reservoir of *amrita* or ambrosia, and to furnish the gods and manes with the supply. 'It is replenished from the sun during the fortnight of the increase. On the full moon the gods adore that planet for one night, and from the first day all of them, together with the *pitris* and *rishts*, drink one *kald* or digit daily until the ambrosia is exhausted.'"—*Vilga Pūdana*.

† At certain periods a thick dew exhalates from the elephant's temples. The peculiarity, though known to Strabo, seems to have escaped naturalists till lately, when it was noticed by Cuvier.

As we pass on, the following axiomatic sayings occur to us—

"Gambling is as bad as being pitched from the top of mount Meru; and yet, like the *Chir's* song, the sound of the dice is really bewitching."

"Worth and wealth are rarely found together. The pool is full to the brim whose water is unfit for drinking."

A courteous is like a thorn that has run into your foot—you cannot even get rid of it without pain; and it is indisputably true, that wherever a harlot, an elephant, a scribe, a mendicant, a spy, or a jackass, find admission, they are sure to do mischief."

But we shall find higher graces in the poetical passages, of which we may say, as the author in a charming comparison does of swans, they are like balls of moonlight. For example, the effects of the *vind*, or Hindu lute, are described in a tone worthy of the most devoted lover of the concord of sweet sounds :—

"Although not ocean-born, the tuneful *vind*"

Is most assuredly a gem of heaven—

Like a dear friend, it cheers the lonely heart,

And lends new lustre to the social meeting.

It lulls the pain that absent lovers feel,

And adds fresh impulse to the glow of passion."

A lovely image of sleep, accompanied by a fine comparison, follow :—

"I feel the drowsy deity invade

My forehead, and descend upon my eyelids.

Sleep, like decay, viewless and variable,

Grows stronger in its triumph o'er our strength."

Here is a couplet of equal grace :—

"Nature is woman's teacher, and she learns

More sense than man, the pedant, gleams from books."

We conclude with the picture of a court of law, which *mutatis mutandis* may be applied to Westminster Hall, 1835, and its occupants :—

"Chā. (*entering and looking round.*)

The prospect is but little pleasing.

The court looks like a sea;—its counsellors

Are deep engulfed in thought; its tossing waves

Are wrangling advocates; its brood of monsters

Are these wild animals—death's ministers—

Attorneys skim like wily snakes the surface—

Spies are the shell-fish cowering midst its weeds,

And vile informers, like the hovering curlew,

Hang fluttering o'er, then pounce upon their prey.

The beach, that should be justice, is unsafe,

Rough, rude, and broken by oppression's storms."

We trust we have done enough to satisfy the reader of the correctness of the judgment with which we set out; and we shall consequently refrain from going into any of the other dramas. We have only to add, that the "Toy-Cart" is in ten acts; and largely develops the ancient customs of India. One or two vulgarisms, such as *laid for lain* and *set for sit*, seem to have escaped the corrector of the press; but these are nothing. The following note records too curious a belief to be omitted; and therefore with it we end :—

"The phrase is, the stars that have lost their virtue, *kshinapunya tārakā*. The notion is, that the stars are individuals raised to that honour for a time proportioned to the sum of their merits; this being exhausted, they descend to earth, often visibly, as in the case of shooting-stars."

* The Hindu lute: a description of it may be seen in the first volume of the "Researches;" it is an instrument of much sweetness and compass, but little power. At the churning of the ocean by the gods and demons, various persons and articles were recovered from the deep; these are called *retnas*, or gems, and the popular enumeration of them is fourteen—*or Lakshmi* the Goddess of Beauty, *Dhameantari* the Physician of the Gods, the *Apsarases*, or Nymphs of Indra's heaven, *Surd* the Goddess of Wine, the Moon, the Jewel worn by Krishna, the All-bestowing Tree, the Cow of Abundance, the Elephant of Indra, his Steed, Poison, and Ambrosia; the other two are the Bow of Vishnu, and his *Sankh* or Shell; but they are not generally included in the Pauranic lists, and even the Bhāgavat and Vishnu Purāna omit them. In one place the Padma Purāna gives but eleven, omitting the *Kaustubha*, or gem of Krishna; in another, the *Uttara Khanda*, it enumerates nine, and the list is rather peculiar. It runs: Poison; the Goddess of Misfortune; the Goddess of Wine; Sloth; the Apsarases; the Elephant of Indra; Lakshmi; the Moon; the Tulasi plant. The *Mahābhārata* specifies but nine; omitting the Cow, and Tree of Plenty, and the beauties of *Suevra*.

Chromatography; or, a Treatise on Colours and Pigments, and of their Powers in Painting. By George Field, author of "Chromatics; or, an Essay on the Analogy and Harmony of Colours," and other Works. 4to. pp. 264. London, 1835. Tilt.

THE valuable labours of Mr. Field have on several occasions been adverted to in our pages. This gentleman has long been known to the most eminent artists in the country, as a scientific and practical chemist of great ability, who has devoted many years to the study and production of superior pigments and varnishes, and to whom the arts are indebted for various important discoveries, for several of which the Society of Arts have awarded him their honorary medal. Our painters in water-colours especially, who, it is universally acknowledged, have acquired unapproached excellence in that department of the fine arts, are much beholden to Mr. Field for the brilliance, transparency, depth, and durability of many of their colours. His exquisite madders, alone, would be sufficient to establish his reputation. His white lac varnish, also, is of unrivalled purity, splendour, and firmness.

"Among the means," justly observes Mr. Field, in his preface to the admirable work under our notice, "essential to proficiency in painting, none is more important than a just knowledge of colours and pigments—their qualities, powers, and effects; and there is none to which the press has hitherto afforded fewer helps. There have appeared, it is true, at different times, several works professing this object, and most of our encyclopedias and books of painting treat cursorily on this branch of the art; but not only are these for the most part transcripts of the same obsolete originals, unsuited to the present state of the art, but they are inadequate, irrelevant, and often erroneous or untrue, as every one acquainted with the subject is aware. Hence have arisen several inducements of the author to attempt a guide to the knowledge of colours and pigments generally, and with reference to the art of painting in particular."

But Mr. Field is not merely a chemist—he is not merely a technical man; he looks at his subject with the eye of intelligent philosophy. "A due selection and employment of colours materially," he adds, "is not alone sufficient,—an adequate knowledge of their reciprocal, sensible, and moral influences in painting, is essential to the production of their full effects on the eye and the mind; and notwithstanding these effects and influences belong to the higher aims of the colourist, and are of a theoretical bearing, the subject is so connected with the primary object of the work, that it forms also a feature thereof, in subordination nevertheless to practice; for colouring, like every other art that has its foundation in nature, refers to a whole, and cannot be rightly comprehended, nor perfectly practised, without some attention to all its parts; hence also the physical causes, relations, and expression of colours, have been briefly investigated therein. To those who choose to study colours philosophically, or to amuse themselves in the ample field of the colourist, even independently of the art of painting, some details of the author's experience have been appended, interesting for their own sake, and not without reference to the cultivated mind of the painter, who exercises his art with an intelligence beyond mere instinct and imitation. Nor is this department of his work devoted to mere rational amusement or mental satisfaction, but aims at fixing some of the principles of colouring upon the

ground of science,—at establishing a metral standard of colours, which may be of general practical utility; and contributing toward a new and improved theory of vision, light, and colours."

The volume, therefore, may be said to be divided into two parts; the one theoretical, the other practical. In the first, Mr. Field enters into a history of colouring; vindicates to that quality of art—"the last attainment of excellence in every school"—the rank to which it is entitled; and treats at considerable length on the expression of colour, the relations of colours, the physical causes of colours, and the durability and fugacity of colours: in the second, he discusses the general qualities of pigments; and then considers and characterises colours and pigments individually; commencing with the neutral white; proceeding to the primary colours, yellow, red, and blue; the secondary colours, orange, green, and purple; the tertiary colours, citrine, russet, and olive; and the semi-neutral colours, brown, marrone, and gray; and concluding with the neutral black.

In both divisions he abundantly shews that he has thought long and deeply upon the subject, and that, by extensive reading, he has made himself thoroughly master of what others have thought upon it; illustrating his argument and his descriptions with singular clearness and felicity, and enlivening the occasional dryness of the dissertation by references to innumerable appropriate passages in the productions of almost every poet of celebrity, but above all of Shakespeare. Extracts can convey but a very inadequate notion of the mass of information contained in the volume; yet a few brief and unconnected extracts are all in which our limits will allow us to indulge.

Of colouring generally, Mr. Field speaks *con amore* :—

"Colouring is the first requisite, the matter and medium of the painter's art: it is, indeed, the first quality which engages attention and regard—the best introduction to a picture, and that which continues to give it value so long as it is regarded. In the grosser matters of taste, a food or medicine may be both salutary and nutritious, but we nauseate it if it be not also palatable or well-tasted: such is painting without colouring, and so it is with all objects of sense; nor did the first and greatest critic that ever lived assign any higher end than pleasure to even poetry itself.

"We all know the delight with which music gratifies the ear of the musically inclined. The lover of art would not for worlds forego the emotion which arises from regarding nature with an artist's eye; but he who can regard nature with the intelligent eye of a colourist, has a boundless source of never-ceasing gratification, arising from harmonies and accordances which are lost to the untutored eye;—rocks and caves,—every stone he treads on, mineral, vegetal, and animal nature,—the heavens, the sea, and the earth, are full of them; wherever eye can reach or optical powers can conduct, their beauties abound in rule and order, unconfounded by infinite variety; and to assert that colouring permeates and clothes the whole visible universe incurs no hyperbole.

"The expression of colour in poetry must of course be limited to the signification of terms, which, with respect to colours, is hitherto confined to their simple names and relations: poetry, therefore, falls far short of nature and painting in this respect; it is nevertheless open to all the refinements of language and art, on which point much remains to be done

by the poet, and herein the painter may refund part of the obligation he owes to the bard :

"Blend the fair tints, and wake the vocal string."
Colins.

Poets, like painters, are comparatively good or bad colourists; and it is remarkable that the poets of nature are invariably the best, while the poets of art, and imitators, are as indifferent colourists as those painters and copyists are who have studied colouring in pictures only. Hence some of the earlier poets, who probably drew their images more immediately from nature, have availed themselves more, and more truly, of the powers of colours than later poets; whence Spenser, and Shakespeare in particular, are painter-poets.

"It may be added, that the female eye seems to be particularly receptive and perceptive of the tender, beautiful, and expressive relations of colours; and we have repeatedly heard it remarked by that graceful painter and colourist, the late lamented President of the Royal Academy, whose subjects were from the high and refined classes of the sex, that in no instance whatever had he occasion to request or desire any change of the colours in which they presented themselves, so judicious and natural was their taste and feeling as to what best suited their peculiarities of character, complexion, and expression."

In treating of the relations of colours, Mr. Field remarks :—

"The power of colours in contrasting each other agrees with their correlative powers of light and shade, and is to be distinguished from their power individually on the eye, which is one of light alone: thus, although orange and blue are equal powers as respects each other, as respects the eye they are totally different and opposed; for orange is a luminous colour, and acts powerfully in irritating, while blue is a shadowy colour, and acts much less powerfully, or contrarily, in soothing that organ. It is the same in various degrees with other colours: these powers resolve, therefore, ultimately into the same principles of light and shade in a sensible or latent state. There are yet other modes of contrast or antagonism in colouring which claim the attention and engage the skill of the colourist. That of which we have spoken is the contrast of hues, upon which depends the brilliancy, force, and harmony of colouring;—there is also the contrast of shades, to which belong all the powers of the *chiar-oscuro*, which, though it is a part, and the simplest part, of colouring only, and ought not to be separated from it, ranks as a distinct and is an important branch of painting, yet is the regimen of opposition in colours coincident with that of light and shade, or black and white: all that can be said of the latter may be said of the former, and he who excels in the one is in a considerable degree qualified to surpass in the other: indeed a just practice of light and shade might carry with it the reputation of good colouring, as it did in Rembrandt, while considerable knowledge of colouring, without the *chiar-oscuro*, could not obtain the name of colourists for some eminent masters of the Italian schools. A third mode of contrast in colouring is that of warmth and coolness, upon which depend the toning and general effect of a picture; besides which there is the contrast of colour and neutrality, the chromatic and achromatic, or of hue and shade, by the right management of which local colours acquire value, gradation, keeping, and connexion; whence comes breadth, aerial perspective, and the due distribution of grays and shadows in a picture. This principle of contrast applies even to indi-

vidual colours, and conduces greatly to good colouring, when it is carried into the variety of hue and tint in the same colour, not only as respects their light and shade, but also in regard to warmth and coolness, and likewise to colour and neutrality. Hence the judicious landscape-painter knows how to avail himself of warmth and coolness in the juxtaposition of his greens, as well as of their lightness and darkness, or their brilliancy or brokenness, in producing the most beautiful and varied effects, which spring in other cases from a like management of blue, white, and other colours. These powers of a colour upon itself are highly important to the painter, and conduce to that gratification from fine colouring, by which a good eye is so mysteriously affected. If we inspect the works of Nature closely, we shall find that they have no uniform tints, whether it be in the animal, vegetal, or mineral creation;—be it flesh or foliage, the earth or the sky, a flower or a stone,—however uniform its colour may appear at a distance, it will, when examined nearly, or even microscopically, be found constituted of a variety of hues and shades compounded with harmony and intelligence.

"There prevail two principles of practice on the palette, opposed to each other—the one simple; the other multiple. That of simplicity consists in employing as few pigments, &c. as possible; according to the extreme of which principle the three primary colours are sufficient for every purpose of the art. This is the principle of composition in colouring, the opposite of which may be called the principle of aggregation, and is in its extreme that of having as many pigments, if possible, as there are hues and shades of colour. On the first plan every tint requires to be compounded; on the latter, one pigment supplies the place of several, which would be requisite in the first case to compose a tint;—and as the more pigments and colours are compounded, the more they are deteriorated or defiled in colour, attenuated, and chemically set at variance, while original pigments are in general purer in colour as well as more dense and durable than compound tints, there appear to be sufficient reasons for both these modes of practice; whence it may fairly be inferred, that a practice composed of both will be best, and that the artist who aims at just and permanent effects should neither compound his pigments to the dilution and injury of their colours, when he can obtain pure intermediate tints in single, permanent, original pigments, nor yet multiply his pigments unnecessarily with such as are of hues and tints he can safely compose extemporaneously of original colours upon his palette. This will require experience; and to facilitate the acquisition of such experience is one of the objects of this work.

"The general attributes of a perfect pigment are beauty of colour, comprehending pureness and richness, brilliancy and intensity, delicacy and depth, truth of hue, transparency or opacity, well-working, crispness, setting-up or keeping its place, and desiccation or drying well; to all which must be superadded durability when used, a quality to which the health and vitality of a picture belong, and is so essential, that all the others put together without it are of no esteem with the artist who merits reputation.

"With regard to the beauty of colours individually, it is a general law of their relations, confirmed by nature and the impressions of sense, that those colours which lie nearest in nature to light have their greatest beauty in

their lightest tints; and that those which lie similarly toward shade are most beautiful in their greatest depth or fulness,—a law which of course applies to black and white particularly. Thus the most beautiful yellow, like white, is that which is lightest and most vivid; blue is most beautiful when deep and rich, while red is of greatest beauty when of intermediate depth or somewhat inclined to light,—and their compounds partake of these relations: we speak here only of the individual beauty of colours, and not of that relative beauty by which every tint, hue, and shade of colour becomes pleasing or otherwise according to place and reference, for this belongs to the general nature and harmony of colours.*

These quotations will shew, however imperfectly, the philosophical spirit in which Mr. Field has conceived and executed the theoretical portions of his work. Of the perspicuity and value of his practical description of pigments, we can give but one out of a multitude of instances.

"*Ultramarine, Lazuline, Azurine, or Azure*, is prepared from the lapis lazuli, a precious stone found principally in Persia and Siberia. It is the most celebrated of all modern pigments, and, from its name and attributes, is probably the same as the no less celebrated Armenian blue, or Cyanus, of the ancients. Of the latter, Theophrastus informs us that the honour of inventing its factitious preparation (by perhaps the very singular chemico-mechanical process still in use for ultramarine) was ascribed in the Egyptian annals to one of their kings;* and it was so highly prized that the Phenicians paid their tribute in it, and it was given in presents to princes: hence it was a common practice in those times to counterfeit it. Our opinion of the identity of these pigments is considerably strengthened by the accounts modern travellers give of the brilliant blue painting still remaining in the ruins of temples in Upper Egypt, which is described as having all the appearance of ultramarine. Add to this, also, that the Chinese have the art of preparing this pigment; and as they are imitators, and rarely inventors, and cannot be supposed to have learnt it of the Europeans, it is to be inferred that they possess it as an ancient art: that they have it, we conclude from having received specimens of this pigment, of a good colour, direct from Canton. In China, too, the lapis lazuli is highly esteemed, and is worn by mandarins as badges of nobility conferred only by the emperor; which remarkably coincides with the ancient usage related by Theophrastus. Ultramarine has not obtained its reputation upon slight pretensions, being, when skillfully prepared, of the most exquisitely beautiful blue, varying from the utmost depth of shadow to the highest brilliancy of light and colour,—transparent in all its shades, and pure in its tints. It is of a true medial blue, when perfect, partaking neither of purple on the one hand, nor of green on the other: it is neither subject to injury by damp and impure air, nor by the intensest action of light, and it is so eminently permanent that it remains perfectly unchanged in the oldest paintings; and there can be little doubt that it is the same pigment which still continues with all its original force and beauty in the temples of Upper Egypt, after an exposure of at least three thousand years. The ancient Egyptians had, however, other blues, of which we have already mentioned their counterfeit Armenian blue; and we have lately seen some balls of blue pigment, of considerable depth and

purity of colour, in the collection of Mr. Sams, obtained by him from the ruins of Upper Egypt, which is probably of the same kind. The Egyptians had also several vitreous blues, with which they decorated their figures and mummies. Ultramarine dries well, works well in oil and fresco, and neither gives nor receives injury from other good pigments. It has so much of the quality of light in it, and of the tint of air,—is so purely a sky-colour, and is hence so singularly adapted to the direct and reflex light of the sky, and to become the antagonist of sunshine,—that it is indispensable to the landscape-painter; and it is so pure, so true, and so unchangeable in its tints and glazings, as to be no less essential in imitating the exquisite colouring of nature in flesh and flowers. To this may be added, that it enters so admirably into purples, blacks, greens, grays, and broken colours, that it has justly obtained the reputation of clearing or carrying light and air into all colours, both in mixture and glazing, and a sort of claim to universality throughout a picture."

The latter part of the volume contains some very important suggestions respecting grounds, vehicles, and varnishes; and a description (accompanied by a plate) of two new optical instruments—the chromascope and the metrochrome—invented for the purpose of making experiments on light and colours.

On the whole, this is by far the most valuable publication of the kind that has ever appeared. It must presently be in the hands of every artist who has the slightest wish to excel; and we have no doubt that, ere long, the effect of the instruction with which it abounds will be very manifest in the productions of the English school. The community is, therefore, in our opinion, under great obligations to Mr. Field; "since," to use his own forcible and elegant language, "whatever refines the taste enhances the powers and improves the disposition and morals of a people; and whatever improves the morals promotes the happiness of man, individual and social."

Three Years in the Pacific, &c.

[Second notice: conclusion.]

AGREEABLY to our promise last week, we insert the following characteristic sketch, as a proper specimen of this work, and likely in itself to amuse and gratify our readers:—

"Standing at a door in a fashionable street, is an easy way of observing the costume and characteristics of a large city. At Lima I found, in the course of a day, that all to be seen in this respect passed our hotel. In the morning glided by, in one direction or another, *sayas y mantos* of every colour and age, from the new lustrous satin of the wealthy young maiden, through the grades of lack-lustre of the middle-aged, the frayed of the old, and the ragged and broken of my lady's-maid. The colours and ages of the wearers were as various as the *sayas* themselves. In compliance with promises of penance, some wore a girdle of leather, about two inches wide, with a long end hanging almost to the feet. If 'las suélas de San Augustin,' as this girdle is termed, for some unknown reason, be the measure of sins, the old women have more to answer for than the young ones. Again, there are a few females devoted to religion and the exercise of charity, who are termed 'beatas.' They wear dresses of white worsted, with capes and hoods of the same. Later in the day pass priests and friars of several orders. The Mercedarian appears in a loose robe of white worsted, with a black cape and hood lined with white. His head is bare, shewing the tonsure and mathe-

matical cut of his straightly-combed hair, or it is covered with a clerical bonnet of white. The followers of San Augustin and St. Francis wear an entirely blue dress. The Dominican is distinguished from the Mercedarian by the black cape being cut in a long point before and behind. Both carry long rosaries and crosses suspended about the neck. The Descalzos, or barefooted, of the order of St. Francis, wear a sackcloth robe with pointed capes, girt round the body with a leathern belt, a broad-brimmed hat, and sandals. They carry a tin box for receiving alms, and a long staff. The brotherhood or order of Buenamuerte are robed in black, with a cross of red cloth stitched upon the breast. The military, in gay uniforms, are seen walking and riding at all times. The collegians strut in black suits and cocked hats; and judges are decorated with ribbands and medals. Then come pedlars, crying their goods and low prices, and staggering under a load of calicoes strung over a stick, which is supported at the side by a strap over the shoulder. The vender of lottery-tickets is seen sauntering along, with a book filled with sheets of tickets in one hand, and an inkhorn in the other, bawling out *Su-ér-te!* and pausing at each syllable, and before every gentleman he may find standing, to importune him to purchase a ticket. If disappointed he turns away, and, for consolation, shouts *Su-ér-te!* as loud as ever. From one to two o'clock, the streets are alive with vendors of the various messes eaten by families of the middling class, who seldom cook in their houses, but purchase their food at the door, ready for mastication. Negro wenches, with trays on the head, crying 'tamál,' which is a mixture of boiled corn and beans, with a small piece of pork, put up in a plantain-leaf, perambulate every street. Others carry various stews, in tin cans, piled one above the other, which they sell by their appropriate names. Representations of the most striking scenes of the play for the night, painted on canvases, are carried through the streets, accompanied by the music of drum, hautboy, and miramba, and followed by a crowd of ragamuffin boys. In the same way, on the morning and day preceding the bull-bait, the figures of various fire-works to be exploded at the exhibition are carried round. Walking through the streets, there is nothing met with, perhaps, more unique or characteristic than the droves of jackasses and mules encountered at almost every step. The donkey frequently manifests the most stupid indifference in his habits, seldom heeding any person or thing that may come in his way. Some little vigilance is therefore necessary to avoid being walked over by them, or unpleasantly squeezed between their loads and the wall. Here, the street is almost choked by asses laden with green grass; there, by others laden with stones, sometimes so small, that we ask whether the animal can bear no more; again, a drove with capachos (small sacks of hide) filled with sand or earth. Then comes the solitary borrico of the aguador, wending his way in the same unvarying gait, though urged by spur and weighty blows, habitually bestowed, it would seem for pastime, as an idle man drums upon the table for amusement. The aguadores are all negroes, and wear a garb like those in Valparaiso. The cruel treatment of the borricos in Lima is as proverbial as the tyrannical sway exercised by the ladies there: hence the saying, 'Lima is the heaven of women, the purgatory of men, and the hell of jackasses.' In order to facilitate the respiration of these poor animals, the nostrils are slit up about six inches; and those carrying grass

* "Theophrast. de Lapid. xcviii. Plin. lib. xxxvii."

are muzzled with a piece of dry hide, having holes cut in it. Mules share no better fate: they are reserved for the heaviest labours. All the merchandise consumed in the interior is conveyed thither on the mule's back. The proverbial stubbornness of the mule is rarely manifested here; a liberal bestowal of dry blows, made efficacious by abusive epithets, has produced so much fear in the beast, that, all restive qualities being radically removed, he has become quite an amiable creature. Drovers of them move through the streets in long files, sometimes laden with bars of silver from the mines of Pasco, having their heads tied to the tails of those that precede them. In the morning, the baker's mule, with two great panniers of dry hide filled with rolls, and the baker mounted high on top, is seen going from door to door. At the corners of some streets a little remote from the Plaza, are occasionally met with great heaps of cigar-stumps, spread out for sale on white cloths. A cigar is not the worse in Lima for being partly smoked by a friend. The decay of Lima is but too evident: we see some of the largest houses, or rather their ruins, occupied by pulperias; and before the doors, 'ollas' of various stews, frittering over pans of coals. These tipping-shops, in the afternoon and at night, become scenes of fandangos, dissipation, and brawls of every kind. Though the streets are perambulated by watchmen, who cry the half-hour after eight o'clock, they are of but little use. Besides, there is a military police or guard distributed in various parts of the city; and when passing any of the posts after nine o'clock at night, the sentinel hails you with 'Quien vive?—for whom? You answer, 'La patria!—the country. Again he inquires, 'Que gente?—what sort of people? You answer, 'Gente de paz!—people of peace; and you are permitted to pass on. After ten o'clock at night the streets are very dark, unless when the moon shines. About that hour the candles in the great lanterns, hung over each doorway by requisition of the law, burn out, and are not replaced: as this is the only means of lighting the streets, they become gloomy after that hour; and hence it is customary for persons walking late at night to be preceded by a servant with a lantern. Even this precaution is not always sufficient to save the passenger from the uncongenial showers which are occasionally hurled from the balconies, though one should cry 'Gardez de l'eau!' The market is near the convent of San Francisco. Along the street, spread upon the ground, there is a display of all kinds of vegetables and fruits—(Lima is never without fruit of one sort or another)—shaded by mats propped up by reeds, which is the only accommodation prepared. Here you meet more frequently than in any other part of the city, begging friars, carrying an image of the Virgin, whose kisses they sell at a real each; and sometimes an orange or potato will buy one. On the back of the silver case which holds the picture is inscribed the advertisement of some one indulgence to be obtained by kissing it and bestowing alms. The country around Lima is beautifully fertile, and by irrigation yields every variety of fruit and vegetable."

Of the better society we must also take a trait or two:—

"It may be inferred from what I have said of a morning call, that the education of the Lima ladies is very limited. At school they learn to read indifferently well; to write worse; to embroider with floss silk; to use the needle; and, to their credit be it spoken, they generally make their own dresses, and not unfrequently

their own shoes! Mantua-makers, however, are few, and until within a very few years were entirely unknown. They acquire a slight knowledge of music, and play the piano and guitar passably well. Since the revolution, some few have studied French. Dancing is an hereditary accomplishment, passed down from generation to generation. I have never heard of such a being as a dancing-master in the city, yet all are graceful in the waltz and contradanza. The beneficial effects of certain public amusements upon society have been lately shewn in Lima. The Italian Opera Company, which left there in 1832, diffused an almost universal taste for Italian music; and now every young lady of fashion sings and plays the best pieces of Rossini and Paccini, and many have learned to read Italian. The Limanians are most wofully ignorant of geography and history. I have been frequently asked, 'In what part of Philadelphia is London?' 'Even some,' says a Spanish traveller in 1826, 'who are reputed to be learned and wise, believe that England is a city, and the capital of a country called London!' I was acquainted with a beautiful woman, of about twenty years of age, who moved in the second rank, but had been reduced from the first by the reverses of her family. She was remarkable for natural intelligence, the easy flow of her conversation, and the purity of her language. One evening, when the conversation turned on geography, she remarked: 'You seem to know every thing—do tell whether it is true that the world turns round every day.' 'Most assuredly,' 'How wonderful!' she exclaimed, 'and what a miracle that we are not sensible of it!' I then asked her whether she knew that the world is round, and whether she was aware that vessels sail round it. She replied: 'I believe that to be a fact, but I do not see any thing so very astonishing in a voyage of circumnavigation, for I am informed that the world is in the middle of the sea!' I endeavoured to explain to her the solar system, at which she expressed great admiration. After talking an hour, and illustrating the form of the earth with an orange, she sighed, and said, 'Peude ser!—It may be—but I hear so many different stories about the same thing, that I scarcely know which to believe; I wish that God had told us all about it in the Bible, and then nobody could doubt!'"

Touching the name of the Pacific, our author gives us the following account, which, though not altogether new, appears worthy to be quoted as our concluding extract:—

"This south sea," says the worthy Fray Calancha, 'is called the Pacific, because, in comparison with the Atlantic, the Mediterranean, the Red Sea, and the Persian Gulf, its storms are less violent and fewer, and its calm is more tranquil. It is also called the sea of drunkards, because a drunken man might navigate in it; and if a vessel be ever lost, it is entirely owing to the ignorance of the pilot, for the navigation is safe, unless he go where he should not. Both ocean and ships are ruled over by five beautiful stars in the form of a cross—a happy prognostic of a holy domination over sea and land—at the sight of which the devil, even when most enraged, retreats, and leaves all in tranquillity!' But the poet Petrarch, more gallantly at least, even if less devoutly, attributes the tranquillity of the Pacific to the mild spirit of its empress, Amphitrite, who, according to him, rules this ocean."

MISCELLANEOUS.

Anthologia Sacra: Christian Aphorisms, &c. &c. &c. 18mo. pp. 207. (London, J. G. Ficken.)—For this little

treasury of beauty and piety we are indebted to Mr. Snow, the estimable secretary of the Literary Fund, whose previous productions in prose and verse* have borne the same stamp of merit, and been imbued with the same spirit of tender grace, human affection, and religious warmth. The present volume contains a selection of no fewer than eight hundred and twenty striking sentences and aphorisms, from the works of the elder divines, and other luminaries of literature and moral and holy instruction. It cannot be looked into without benefit; and we heartily commend it to the public. As a specimen of its qualities, we shall open it here and there, and let the *sortes* speak for us:—"Under our greatest troubles often lie our greatest treasures." "A sanctified heart is better than a silver tongue; a heart full of grace is better than a head full of notions; a man may be a great scholar, and yet be a great sinner." "To say what we do, and not to do what we say, is to undo ourselves by doing." "They who in spiritual things will be their own carvers will surely cut their own finches." (Is this the voluntary system?) "Many have passed the rocks of great sins who have been cast away on the sands of self-righteousness." "Words and works, tongues and hearts, lips and lives, should go together." "We form our words with the breath of our nostrils, and we have the less to live upon every time we speak." "The autumn, with its fruits, provides disorders for us, and the winter's cold turns them into sharp diseases: the spring brings flowers to strew our hearse; and summer gives green turf and brambles to bind upon our graves." "Justice and mercy are the bass and treble strings of the great lyre of Heaven, which make all the harmonies and symphonies of the universe." "The habits of age are as great obstacles to salvation as the passions of youth." "Negligence in small things is a species of infidelity, which is often punished by great falls." "We wish that God should hear us in our prayers, but we do not always hear ourselves." "The nearer we approach a centre, the closer they are to each other: the more we love God, the more we shall love our brother."—These are only a dozen of Mr. Snow's string of seed-pears: we trust they will create a general desire to possess the whole.

Sacred Geography: or, a Dictionary, Historical and Descriptive, of every Place mentioned in the Bible, by Wm. Sims, author of the "Histories of the Reformation," "Christian Church," "Waldenses," &c. 18mo. pp. 588. (Edinburgh, Oliphant and Son; Glasgow, Collins; Gallicie, Dublin, Curry, James and Co.; Belfast, M'Comb; London, Hamilton, Adams, and Co.)—A very compact, a very useful, a very instructive, and a very excellent publication. Sacred geography is in every point of view an interesting subject, involving a light on the early history of the human race, and in some measure illustrating the momentous question of the eternal destinies of all who have lived. Many great and important works illuminate the world on various parts of this mighty relations; but we have no clear and concise guide like the present in the English language, divested of dogmatism and controversy, and simply devoted to convey information. We trust the author will not be dissatisfied with the expression of our most cordial approbation, not only of his plan, embracing every object which could be desired in such a work, but also of the research he has employed, and the ability he has displayed in its execution.

Summaries of the Sermons and Discourses of the Most Eminent British Divines. Part I. Sherlock, by the Rev. T. S. Hughes, B.D. 8vo. pp. 128. (London, Valpy.)—This series seems well calculated to furnish hands for preachers who may not have very first-rate brains of their own; or whose diffidence may induce them to cultivate instructive forms and arguments, leaving for their own labour little beyond a certain diffusiveness, which is very easily attained. It is a sort of shove to heavy minded Christian pastors.

Practical Piety, or the Rule of Life deduced from the Sacred Scriptures, 36mo. pp. 117. (London, Wightman.)—A very small but very pious little book, made up of excellent selections of verses from the Bible, which inculcate lessons of benevolence, virtue, and goodness.

Hints for Preventing Damage by Fire, &c., by Alfred Beaumont, Architect, &c. 8vo. pp. 67. (London, Weale.)—Though a thin pamphlet, there are many important hints on a universally interesting subject in this publication, which does credit to the research and talent of the young surveyor to the County Fire Office. Mr. Beaumont indicates the most prevailing causes of fires, and suggests obvious precautions and remedies. He then indicates the remains of the domestic architecture of the Romans; and shows that the modern builder may take a useful lesson out of their book for an improved mode of heating houses. From the example of the County Fire Office, he argues that safety, economy, and comfort, may all be largely extended in this respect.

Death, and other Poems, by R. Montgomery, B.A. 3rd edition. (London, Simpkin and Marshall.)—We refer to the *Literary Gazette*, No. 93, for some remarks on the numerous editions through which most of the author's poems are proceeding, and also on some of his observations on that subject and his poetical career. At present, therefore, we would not have offered another word, touching a man whose poems seem to involve persons of real literary considerations, but for the receipt of several letters addressed to us, as having been among the earliest reviewers to notice and encourage the poet. In reply to these, we will say that we have read the statement in the last "Quarterly

* "Sketches and Minor Poems," 8vo., "Prayers for the Use of Females," &c. &c. 18mo.

Review," which charges Mr. Robert Montgomery with having assumed a false name (his own being Gomers), and for the purpose of imposing his works upon the public as those of James Montgomery, previously in great popular esteem. For ourselves, we do not credit the fact, and, at all events, we doubt the inference. Still, as the assertion is hazarded in so high and respectable a quarter, we think it the bounden duty of the accused to disprove it. His present volume is dedicated to Mr. Sharon Turner. No one can better advise the legal means of refuting a calumny, or how to put up with the allegation if it be true. No man heels what the common, vile, and slanderous press utters from its filthy dens; but no man can lift his head in society if he allow such a work as the "Quarterly Review," unquestioned, to brand him with imposture.

[Since writing the foregoing, a very pretty volume, entitled "Selections from the Poetical Works of Robert Montgomery, B.A., of Linc. College, Oxford, &c. with Introductory Remarks, and an Appendix containing extracts from Satires, Notes, &c." has been put into our hands. By whomsoever made, no selections could more clearly establish the truth and justice of every panegyric we have bestowed on the author's poetry; let the most unfair of his critics, and the most malicious of his enemies, if they can or dare. It is a book full of beautiful composition, and good feeling, and high sentiment, and religious principle; and a better could hardly be made the companion of youth.]

Upon the question at issue with the *Quarterly Review* nothing is said; and we can only hope that a satisfactory light may at last break through the cloud suffered, as we think, where character is at stake, to impend and obscure far too long.]

The Infant Annual. Pp. 195. (Liverpool, Marples and Co.; London, Hamilton and Co.)—The Liverpool Mamma has again produced a pretty and useful offering to the very young; being the third year of her series. What we highly approve of in her work is, that while it teaches all that is moral and good, it does not neglect what is tasteful and elegant; perhaps the great manufacturing town of Manchester may take a hint in this respect (and even from an infant work), and add the graces of literature to its love of music, painting, and science, as its commercial neighbour, Liverpool, has done.

The Antieptic Manual, &c. 24mo. pp. 72. (London, Thomas.)—A very good account of the various means of preserving meat and other aliments, by salt, sugar, vinegar, charcoal, pyroligneous acid, and chlorine, &c. &c., and, consequently, a competent aid for travellers in every clime. There are, besides, a number of useful domestic receipts; and, as far as the subject goes, the *Manual* is all that could be wished.

Lacey's Railway Companion, and Liverpool and Manchester Guide, by A. Freeling. Pp. 68. (Liverpool, H. Lacey; London, E. Lacey.)—A very useful and interesting little work of information for persons who visit these great towns, and the wonderful communication which unites them.

Elementary and Practical Instructions on the Art of Building Cottages and Houses for the Humbler Classes, &c.—By W. W. Ellis. 8vo. pp. 145. (London, Weale.)—The chief object of this treatise is to recommend the building of cottages in preference to those of brick or timber, for the lower dwellings in agricultural districts, emigrants, and such as the poor in Ireland. There is much practical information, and we are of opinion that much comfort might result, in many situations, from being acquainted with and applying the writer's prescriptions. The author's object is beyond his building lessons, his advice on many subjects of in-door and out-door domestic economy is of a very salutary description. Nearly thirty neat woodcuts augment its utility.

Continuation of the Supplement of Ranking's Peru and Merito, &c.—This piece of 20 pages, i. e. from 30 to 51, will be found valuable by those who possess Mr. Ranking's work, which was reviewed in No. 780 of the *Literary Gazette*. It brings forth additional arguments in support of his theory, that Peru and Mexico were conquered by the Moquis in the twelfth century.

Orlando Furioso di Ariosto, with Memoirs and Notes, by Antonio Panizoli. 4 vols. 12mo. (London, Pickering.)—The name of Signor Panizoli is the guarantee for an elegant and scholar-like work; and this edition of the *Orlando Furioso* is an admirable proof of his critical talent and abilities as a commentator. The life, which is elaborately written, occupies 160 pages of the first volume; and the rest is devoted to the poem, to some excellent notes, and to a bibliographical account of the many editions of this celebrated production. The care which Signor Panizoli has bestowed upon his immortal countryman reflects great honour upon himself; and when we add that these volumes are got up in the neatest manner by Mr. Pickering's press, we have said enough to recommend them to every Italian reader and every lover of romantic poetry.

Cuvier's Animal Kingdom, &c. (London, Whittaker.)—The parts before us, we know not how, are very distinct, being XXXV. Articulata, Part I, and XLIII. Fish, Part 3. Both, however, are excellent, and the latter, including Vol. X., is particularly valuable at a time when the fossil remains of fish are obtaining so much attention.

Appendix to the Black Book, &c. &c. 8vo. pp. 123. (London, E. Wilson.)—A very plain-spoken Radical pamphlet, which shews cause for a thorough revolution, and as soon as possible.

The French Pronouncing-Book, &c., by L. de Rudelle. A.B. 12mo. pp. 164. (London, Dulau and Co., &c.)—Upon two important points connected with the French

language, namely, proper pronunciation and the capacity for reading correctly at sight, this little volume will be found to be an excellent guide. We have not before seen these things put in so practically clear and useful a light; and we need hardly add, that the book is therefore well worthy of the student's notice.

Harper's Miscellany; III.: *Uncle Philip's Conversation with the Children about the Trees of America*. Pp. 250. (New York, Harper and Brothers.)—This little book deserves, perhaps, to be more prized out of America than in it, for it conveys more novel information to the youthful readers of another clime than to natives familiar with many of the subjects. To both, however, we venture to recommend it as replete with information and interest. We have a great regard for Uncle Philip, and highly approve of his manner of conveying instruction.

Chamber's Information for the People, Vol. for 1834, Nos. 1 to 48. (Edinburgh, W. and R. Chambers; London, Orr and Smith.)—We have here the excellent design of our northern friends, as far as it has been carried, in a complete form; and it yields us much pleasure to say how well we think of it. We trust that we are understood in all the remarks we have ever made on what is called cheap knowledge, not to be such idiots as to object to the laudable quality of cheapness in the abstract, or to real knowledge in any form; though we have opposed, and will oppose ourselves to the imposture which fills ignorant minds with variety, by giving them that which destroys the desire for real and useful information, and encourages pretension in lieu of sound, and consequently modest acquisitions. Where there is unity of design, and sufficient diligence and ability in execution, though no one can fancy the best of low-priced publications adequate to full instruction, yet they are to be prized and encouraged, as sowing the seeds of wisdom, and generating a more universal desire to be, and consequently to drink deep, in short, instead of stopping where a little learning is only dangerous.

Under these impressions we very heartily approve of these cheap papers, each of which discusses an interesting topic in a popular and improving manner. They do not confuse the reader with a medley of fifty incongruous materials, but illustrate, for example, emigration, botany, the histories of certain countries, astronomy, &c. &c., in succession, and at once. Their effect is likely to whet the appetite for learning more, and in the mean time, they teach, in a general outline, as much as could be expected.

Englishman's Pocket Picture of London and its Environs, Alphabetically arranged. Pp. 268. (London, H. Hughes.)—A cheap and convenient little volume, with tolerable accounts of the principal objects in the metropolis. There is, of course, little original; but the following, among "Hints to Strangers," is new to us. "7. Be careful that the charms of your laundress do not cause you to neglect the necessary inspection of your linen on its return from the wash.—Changes are not always for the best." This is very libellous upon washerwomen—altogether a dirty insinuation upon the gettens-up of our linen. In speaking of the theatres, the compiler seems to have forgotten the relative value of money, when he talks of 100s. 2s. 7d. (the cost of erecting the Rose Playhouse) in 1592, being a sum which would not pay half the expenses of a modern theatre for a single night. Does he know what that 100s. 2s. 7d. would be in our time?

The Popular Encyclopedia, Part IV. (Glasgow and Edinburgh, Blackie and Son.)—Amid the multitude of publications which we are called upon to examine, we cannot remember whether we have seen all the preceding parts of this work; but from this, and what we have seen, we can say that it proceeds well. Some of the "leading" articles might be better, but others in science and literature are quite up to the limits of their ascertained state.

The Family Expositor, Vol. V., by Dr. Doddridge. (London, Bell and Co.; Dublin, Curry; Edinburgh, Oliver and Boyd.)—A continuation of a work, of which the honest and truly religious Dissenters of the present day need not be ashamed, and which it would be well if others, under the denomination of Dissenters, read with diligence and appreciation.

The History of Evesham, &c., by G. May. 8vo. Pp. 353. (Chesham, G. May; London, Whittaker.)—This book relates to an interesting place, and the author, with all the attractions of a modern guide, has mingled the record of ancient times. Perhaps the whole partakes too much of the former essence to possess the latter in value for the topographer and antiquary. Still the production is deserving of local honour, and has many particulars worthy of general consideration.

Chaos and the Creation; an Epic Poem, in Eight Cantos; with elucidative Notes, by Trinitarius. Large 8vo. Pp. 296. (London, Hatchard; Cambridge, Stevenson.)—Of this strange volume we shall merely say, that it is in verse, in verse and prose, to explain things which are inexplicable, and to reconcile mysteries with human reason. There is, however, some curious matter in it; so that we may probably bestow another and a longer notice.

ARTS AND SCIENCES.

ZOOLOGICAL SOCIETY.

WILLIAM YARRELL, Esq. in the chair.—Balance in favour of Society on the accounts of December last, 527l. 6s.; about 3,500 persons visited the gardens in the same month; eighteen candidates, including four foreign

members, were elected. The check turn-stile gates at the garden have been brought into use;—the advantages of them will be a considerable diminution of the annual expenditure at the gates, and increased efficiency in registering the correct number of admissions. The steam-engine and pumps are now at work: on Monday, last week, the whole of the cisterns were filled with water; since that day the machinery has been regularly worked, and the supply has been abundant: the experience of the last few days induces the council to anticipate that the result will be satisfactory. A quantity of water, averaging 20,000 gallons per day, was required for menagerie and garden purposes, and the sum paid for that supply from the West Middlesex Water-works Company was 50l. per month. The necessary outlay in these operations the council propose to regard as capital invested, diminishing by the amount heretofore paid the sum at present due to the investment fund. Auditors for the accounts of the past year were chosen.

ENTOMOLOGICAL SOCIETY.

On Monday, Mr. Children, president, in the chair.—The minutes of the last meeting were read and confirmed; various donations of books, &c. were announced, and thanks ordered to be returned for the same. Routine business was transacted. Several remarkable new and exotic insects were exhibited, including the rare British species *Platydemia-bicolor*, Fab. and its larvæ, and a fine species of *Scarabæus* from Smyrna, having very long fore-legs. The following memoirs were read:—1. Report of the Entomological Proceedings at the Linnean and other Societies during the present year; 2. Observations upon the Transformations of the *Cirripeda* and *Crustacea*, with the description of the larvæ of *Lepas anatifera*, by Mr. J. V. Thompson; 3. Memoir upon the habits of *Copris nudas*, with an account of the receptacles in which the pupæ are deposited, by Lieut.-Col. W. H. Sykes; 4. Observations on the Economy of the *Strepsiptera*, with the description of *Stylops Spencii*, a new British species recently discovered, by Mr. C. J. Pickering; 5. Additional Observations upon the Structure of the Larvæ and Imago in the *Strepsiptera*, by Mr. J. O. Westwood. The two latter memoirs were illustrated by the exhibition of the *Stylops Spencii*, and the bee from the body of which it had been extracted, as well as other living bees taken in company therewith; and by an extensive series of the very rare genera of *Stylops Xenos* and *Eleuchus*, and of stylipoid bees and wasps. A very lengthened and animated discussion took place upon the subject of the preceding communications, especially with reference to the mode of construction of the balls of the *Copris Pupa*, which were of the size of four-pound bullets; and as to the mode of deposition of the parasitic eggs of the *Strepsiptera*.

The Year 1835.—If the present year is not remarkable for its variety of astronomical occurrences, it is for the interesting circumstances connected with at least one of those occurrences—the long anticipated return of the comet of Halley. The following is a brief outline of the principal phenomena in the year now commencing:—The opposition of Mars at this time is occupying the vigilant attention of astronomers in both hemispheres, who are comparing the places of the planet in the heavens with the numerous small stars near which it is passing; from which comparison they expect to obtain its parallax. Saturn will be occulted

by the Moon on the 13th of April, and again on the 27th of August; in the former instance, when the planet will be near its opposition. On the 27th May there will occur an annular eclipse of the Sun, invisible at Greenwich; a most beautiful phenomenon as seen from various parts of South America and Africa. A very small eclipse of the Moon (not equal to a digit) will be visible at Greenwich on the 10th of June: during the eclipse the Moon will occult a star in Ophiuchus. On 15th July the planets Venus and Jupiter may be seen in the same field of view of the telescope. In September the comet of Encke returns to its perihelion, but will be probably invisible, from its unfavourable position relative to the Earth and Sun. Early in November it is expected that the comet of Halley will pass its perihelion. On the 20th November an eclipse of the Sun, visible and partial to the southern counties of England, Wales, and Ireland. The eclipse will be central and total from the coast of Guinea, across the African continent to Madagascar. Mercury, Venus, Mars, Antares, and β Scorpii will probably be seen during the total obscuration; but *will Halley's comet, then so near the Sun, be also visible?* Seneca relates that, sixty years before Christ, a large comet was actually observed very near the Sun during a total eclipse.

Deptford.

J. T. BARKER.

LITERARY AND LEARNED.

UNIVERSITY INTELLIGENCE.

ON Wednesday last the Hulsean prize was adjudged to Mr. Wm. N. Curtis, of Catherine Hall, for his dissertation on the following subject:—"How far the political circumstances of the Jewish nation were favourable to the introduction and diffusion of the Christian religion."

The subject of the Seatonian prize poem for the present year is "Ishmel."—*Camb. Chron.* Jan. 3.

ROYAL SOCIETY OF NORTHERN ANTIQUARIES AT COPENHAGEN.*

Annual Report 1834.

THE General Anniversary Meeting for this year was held on Thursday, the 30th of January, and the President, Professor Schlegel, Senior of the University, having taken the chair, proceeded to read a statement furnishing a retrospect of the Society's operations since his accession to office in 1831, and a general view of its present state.

During this interval the Society, in furtherance of the object to which it principally has dedicated its labours,—the publication, namely, of Icelandic or Old-northern Manuscripts,—has published at its expense 10 new volumes; making the entire number of volumes which, up to this date, have, under its auspices, left the press as follows:—*Fornmanna Sögur*, Vols. I.-VIII. and XI.; *Öldnordiske Sæger*, Vols. I.-VIII. and XI.; *Scripta Historica Islandorum*, Vols. I.-V., containing—of the historical Sagas recording events out of Iceland—the history of the Norwegian kings from Olaf Trygvasson to Sverre, and of the Danish kings (*Knytlunga*) from Harald Blue-tooth to Canute VI., or the period between the middle of the 10th and the beginning of the 13th centuries,—in Icelandic, Danish, and Latin. *Isendinga Sögur*, Vols. I. II., containing—of the historical Sagas recording events in Iceland itself—*Áre Frodes Schede*, *Landnámabók* (giving an ample

account of the island's first colonisation) and *Heiðarviga*, *Ljósvefninga*, *Searfdela*, *Vallnájóts*, *Vemundar ok Víga-Skútu*, and *Víga-Gláms Sagas*, in Icelandic. *Færeyinga Saga*, or the history of the inhabitants of the Faroe Islands; in Icelandic, the Faroe-dialect, and Danish, and with a map of the islands. *Fornaldar Sögur Norðrlanda*, Vols. I.-III., *Norðiske Fortids Sæger*, Vols. I.-III., being a complete edition of the mytho-historical Sagas, recording events in the North assignable to the period anterior to the colonisation of Iceland, or the era of authentic history; in Icelandic and Danish. *Krákumál*, sive *Epicædium Ragnaris Lodbrok*, or Ode on the heroic deeds and death of the Danish king Ragnar Lodbrok in England; in Icelandic, Danish, Latin, and French.

The President went on to state, that the results of the Voyage of Discovery to the east coast of Greenland, made, by order of government, by Captain Graah, R.N., member of the Society, principally with the view of determining, if possible, the site of the ancient European colony of *Eystrbyggð* (East Bygd), and the bishopric of *Garðar*, flourishing there for several centuries, had induced the Society to devote all the means at its disposal to the further investigation of this subject; and that it had accordingly resolved to endeavour to procure an accurate and comprehensive view of all the ruins, dating from the time of the old European colonists in Greenland, and particularly those in the district of Juliana's-hope, and along the rest of the coast bordering on Davis'-Straits; and to cause the most important of them to be explored by excavation and otherwise. Attention having been principally attracted to the district of Juliana's-hope, as the chief seat of these ruins, and there existing no map of this particular portion of the country on a scale sufficiently large for the purposes in view, Captain Graah had undertaken to construct one out of admeasurements made by himself upon the spot, and other materials to which he here has access; and such a map will, accordingly, be prepared by him, and published at the expense of the Society, to serve as the basis of the further researches to be instituted. A correspondence had been opened, with a view to these researches, with persons holding official situations in the various districts of Greenland; and proper directions had been furnished for the guidance of those employed in them, as well as the necessary tools and implements for the purposes of excavation, and a sum of money, to defray travelling and other expenses, been supplied. Captain Graah had already communicated to the Society, previously to the adoption of these measures, the account of a search made by him among the ruins of the church at Kokortok; and Dr. Pingel, who likewise had visited Greenland, some remarks concerning other ruins on the west coast, of which till then but little had been known. There had likewise been sent, still earlier, through Captain Graah, to the Museum of Northern Antiquities, a stone with a Runic inscription, dating, as it appears, from the 12th century, found in the island of Kingiktorsoak, in N. Lat. 72° 55', about four geographical miles to the north of the now most northerly establishment of Upernivik; and subsequently by Mr. Mathiesen, inspector of the colony of Juliana's-hope, another, found at Igalikko (60° 51' N.L.); as also a third, with an Icelandic inscription in Roman letters, found at Ikigeit, a place situated in the southernmost part of the west coast, in 66° N.L. Since the receipt of these remains, and in consequence of the measures taken by the Society, as before

stated, the Rev. A. W. Esmann, missionary at Juliana's-hope, caused, in the year 1832, the ruins of the church at Igalikko, where one of the stones above mentioned was found, to be carefully excavated, and transmitted to the Society a number of architectural ornaments and fragments of metal; among the rest, some of bell-metal, which he found there, as well as other relics, and a description and ground-plan of the ruins. Mr. Wahl, who is at present making a botanical excursion in Greenland, communicated, in like manner, some observations on sundry ancient European monuments, hitherto unknown, situated in the southern part of that country; Major Fasting, Governor of North Greenland, transmitted some Esquimaux antiquities, found in the island of Disco, and Captain Graah others found on the east coast. These investigations continued to be prosecuted in 1833, and the Society received communications concerning them to the following effect:—Mr. Jacob Arøe, Inspector of the colony of Nennertelk, communicated information of an antiquarian excursion made by him through the firth of Tesserminut, and furnished at the same time a map in which the relative situation of the various ruins along the said firth is laid down. He furnished, likewise, the ground-plan of one of the most remarkable of these ruins. Mr. O. Kielsen sent the journal of an excursion made by him through the firth of Tunnudiorbik as far as Sermelik; the inspector of the colony of Frederick's-hope, Mr. Engholm, a description of the ruins along the firth of Arksut, and elsewhere in that district, together with two illustrative maps; and the inspector of Fiskernas, Mr. J. N. Möller, a compendious description of some ruins on the firth of Aglomersut, in that district.

The Society had farther resolved to have published at its expense a work on the Historical Monuments of Greenland, to constitute a full and correct edition of all the ancient writings extant concerning the physical geography, the ancient history, political institutions and condition of that country, comprising entire sagas and extracts of ancient historical and geographical works, of annals, codes of law, records, &c. In the preparation of this work, of which the prospectus has for some time been before the public, considerable progress has been made: as it will be, however, of considerable bulk (about 150 sheets), some time must necessarily elapse before it can leave the press.

With the accounts referred to concerning Greenland, those narrating the discovery of America by the ancient Scandinavians, and their voyages thither in the tenth and following centuries, stand in near connexion; and with the view of making these accounts, which hitherto have not been held in such high estimation as they deserve, more accessible to readers out of Scandinavia, the Society had resolved to publish a complete edition of all of them that are extant, in the original Icelandic text, with an annexed translation into Latin. This work likewise has been completed, and the printing of it commenced.

The Committee of Archaeology had reported that the Museum of Northern Antiquities had been removed, in the course of last year, from its late confined locality to a suite of apartments in the royal palace of Christiansborg, granted for that purpose by his majesty the king, where the collection is open to the public once a-week (every Thursday), under the superintendence of the inspector of the museum, Mr. Thomson. The collection has, during the last three years, been considerably augmented. In 1831 it received an accession of 146 articles, in 1832 of

* We have great pleasure in laying this interesting and important literary document before our readers.—*Ed. L. G.*

400, and in 1833 of 270, among which new acquisitions the following deserve especial notice: a splendid necklace of gold, attached to which are several coins of the Byzantine emperors, dating from the fifth and sixth centuries (of the weight of fifty-three Dutch ducats); a collection of rings for the neck and arm, together with several rare bracteates, some of them exhibiting Runic or other inscriptions, which seem to belong to the fifth century, all found in the island of Fyen (weighing together about 1120 ducats)—(for these valuable acquisitions science is indebted to the munificence of his majesty the king); a collection of urns and other antiquities, likewise from the age of northern heathenism, found, in the course of last summer, in some barrows in the island of Bornholm, which H.R.H. Prince Frederik caused to be opened in his presence, most of them in a state of perfect preservation—(among these urns is one of unique construction, it being, unlike all others that have hitherto been found, closed at top, and having its orifice at the side); a set of ancient chess-men made of the tooth of the walrus, dug out of the earth, about 100 years ago, in the north of Iceland; a stone with runes, belonging, probably, to the twelfth century, found in the Faroe Islands at the ancient episcopal residence of Kirkebo; the before-mentioned stones with inscriptions found in Greenland.

Communications concerning other remarkable antiquities, found during the same interval, were next referred to, including from Professor Steenblock a description of some antiquities found in barrows in Siberia, at present in the collection of the Museum at Christiania. The Society had also received from Donald Gregory, Esq., Sec. S. A. Edinburgh, notice of a handsome buckle with two Runic inscriptions, lately found at Largs, in Scotland; from E. W. A. Drummond Hay, Esq., his Britannic Majesty's Consul-General in Morocco, an account of the investigation of two sepulchral chambers formed of stones, discovered at Tangiers, and supposed to be of Gothic origin; from Thomas Webb, Esq., Sec. to the Rhode Island Historical Society, a communication respecting some American monuments of antiquity, and especially some barrows and remains of fortifications bearing considerable resemblance to those met with in the north of Europe, and a description of certain figures and characters cut in some rocks at Bristol, in the commonwealth of Massachusetts, and at Staticook, in Connecticut; and from T. A. Kier, Esq., St. Thomas, W. I., eight specimens of Carib antiquities, of different sorts of stone, analogous to the stone quoins of northern archaeology found in the Virgin Islands,—as also a flint arrow-head, found in North America.

The president then referred to the facilities afforded by the Society towards the publication of antiquarian and historical disquisitions, through the medium of its *Archæological Transactions*, of which, under the title of 'Nordisk Tidsskrift for Oldkyndighed,' two volumes have been published during the three years now expired. The volumes already published comprehend antiquarian intelligence from various parts of Denmark, from Sweden, Norway, Great Britain and Ireland, the Faroe Islands, Iceland, and Greenland; they contain likewise the beginning of a systematic view of northern heathen antiquities, illustrated with copper-plate engravings, being an account of the first class thereof, the implements of stone.*

* The next forthcoming volume will comprise, with other matter, a brief disquisition, from the pen of Mr. N. M. Petersen, on the eldest Icelandic and Norwegian accounts concerning Ireland.

As some of the papers in the volumes already published of the Society's Transactions have been judged to possess especial interest for Englishmen, the Society, it was observed, had resolved on publishing, for the convenience of its British members, and others speaking English, an abstract in that language of the said Transactions, which abstract, it was added, was in course of preparation for the press, and, when printed, would be transmitted to these members.

Mention was made of the receipt of a donation, from an anonymous well-wisher of Iceland in Sweden, of 160 copies of Snorre Sturleson's 'Heimskringla, or Sagas of the kings of Norway,' Vols. I. to III. (valued at 1000 rix-dollars), the same being intended for distribution, gratis, among those of the lower classes in Iceland who are desirous of obtaining, but unable to purchase, instruction. In the distribution of these books, the charge of which was recommended to public functionaries on the spot, the Society has endeavoured to act in strict conformity with the declared wishes of their donor, and hopes it may prove a means of cherishing that fondness for the study of the ancient historical records of their native country, which, for centuries, has characterised the inhabitants of Iceland.

Donations of works on ancient history and archaeology were mentioned as received from the Antiquarian Society of London, the Royal Society of Literature of London, the Royal Irish Academy, the American Philosophical Society, &c. Finally, the report of the treasurer, J. F. Magnus, Esq., attested by the auditors, Major Cathala and Andreas Nielsen, Esq., was laid before the Society.

ROYAL SOCIETY.

DR. JENNINGS in the chair.—On Thursday evening the meetings were resumed after the Christmas recess. The concluding portion of Mr. Lyell's paper on the proofs of the gradual rise of the land in Sweden was read. Our distinguished geologist pursues these proofs very successfully. In this part of his communication we have him commencing his inquiries on the 19th of July last year, at Gulholmen, Marschant, &c. From a comparison of the ancient land-marks, and accurate observation, he found that the water was two feet below the maximum depression of sixty-four years ago. There are no tides on this part of the coast. It is a well-known fact among the inhabitants, that the ancient port of Gothenborg was many more miles further up the country than it now is. The author presents many such corroborative evidences, but we need not follow him further. He recommends Swedish geologists to institute a comparison between the shells of the two seas, which are frequently found far inland, and at the height of 200 feet,—and botanists to examine the different mosses found growing on the newly acquired land, with the older productions of the same class. He establishes the objects of his paper by evidence of two kinds.—1st, The testimony of the inhabitants; 2d, The positions of the artificial marks which have been set up during the last generation; and he concludes by expressing his satisfaction that this remarkable rise is occupying the attention of the scientific in Sweden, as it is only by such endeavours that it can be ascertained whether the land be oscillating or always in one direction,—intermittent or permanent. An extensive and well-executed delineation of that part of Sweden visited by Mr. Lyell was suspended in the meeting-room, and carried the auditory

along with the narrative in a clear and satisfactory manner.

SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES.

MR. HALLAM in the chair.—Mr. Smith exhibited a small ancient bottle containing liquid, and two coins, one of the Emperor Commodus, found about four feet below the surface of the ground at the castle of Bennington, near Wear. Among other presents announced, Mr. Collier presented a copy of an ancient miracle play, entitled *The Harrowing of Hell*, now first printed from MS. Harl. 2253 (only twenty-five copies). Mr. C. considers the original certainly as old as the reign of Edward III., if not older. Sir F. Palgrave communicated a copy of a document found among some state papers at the Chapter House, Westminster; it purported to be a letter from Margaret Countess of Salisbury to her son Reginald Pole (afterwards cardinal), when he had incurred the displeasure of Henry VIII.; the letter is forcibly indited, and expresses great parental anxiety that her son should submit to the king's pleasure. It is written in a strong clerk-like hand, and not likely to be that of the countess; nor is it signed by her. Sir Francis, therefore, concludes, that it must have been either the draft of a letter intended to be written (such drafts are often found), or a fair copy made for the countess to sign, or (as has been said of a letter purporting to be written by Anne Boleyn in the Tower) a fictitious document.—A portion was read of a dissertation on the original descent of the Caribbees, by Mr. R. H. Schomburgk.

FINE ARTS.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

Lodge's Portraits of Illustrious Personages of Great Britain. Part XL, Folio; and Part XLVIII, 8vo. and 4to. Harding and Lopard. THESE are, on several accounts, the most acceptable, as well as the most interesting portions of a work, which has occupied a distinguished station in the very highest rank of literature and art during the greatest part of the present century—for it dates its first appearance as a candidate for public favour from the year 1814;—from which period to the present hour no fewer than five editions have been in a course of publication at the same time. They are most acceptable, as they complete their respective editions of the work, and will thus enable the subscribers to bind and place their copies upon the shelves of their libraries. They are most interesting, on account of the eminent persons whose portraits they contain, viz. Queen Anne, William Pitt, the late Duke of Bedford, Lord Liverpool, Admiral Viscount Exmouth, and the illustrious Wellington. The introduction of the last-mentioned portrait (engraved from the original chalks by Sir Thomas Lawrence) into "a collection devoted, with this single exception, to the commemoration of personages of whom the memory alone is left to the existing age," is no less an honourable testimony of his grace's high character and public services, than it is consistent with the good taste with which this great work, of no fewer than two hundred and forty portraits, has been conducted, and brought to a successful termination.

Landscape Illustrations to Allan Cunningham's Edition of the Life and Works of Robert Burns. Parts II. & III. Cochrane & Co. THESE two parts complete this pretty little publication, which does great credit to the talents of Mr. D. O. Hill, of Edinburgh, by whom all the original drawings were taken on

the spot. "The Field of Bannockburn," "Nithsdale," "The Town and Harbour of Ayr" (the fore-ground of which, by-the-by, is a fore-castle), and "Dumfries," are our favourites. With reference to the last, Mr. Cunningham has quoted in his descriptions the celebrated song written by Burns, and entitled "The Dumfries Volunteers." At the present moment of excessive political excitement, we may perhaps be pardoned for going a little out of our usual way, and strongly recommending to all our countrymen the adoption of the patriotic sentiment contained in the concluding verse of that animated song:

"The wretch that was a tyrant own,
And the wretch (his true-born brother)
Who had set the mob aboon the throne,
May they be damned together!
Who will not sing 'God save the King,'
Shall hang as high as the steeple;
But while we sing 'God save the King,'
We'll ne'er forget the people."

Hullmandell's Lithographic Drawing-Book for the Year 1835. By J. D. Harding. Ackermann and Co.

Two dozen of as charming little studies for a young draftsman or draftsman, as were ever produced by the pencil of a skilful artist.

Finden's Byron Beauties. No. II. Tilt. RETAINING the objection which we stated in our notice of the first number to the title of this publication, we should nevertheless be guilty of great injustice if we did not express our admiration of the manner in which it is executed. In the present part, the group of "Anah and Aholibamah," engraved by H. Mote, from a drawing by F. Stone, is especially distinguished by its feminine tenderness, delicacy, and elegance.

Leaves from the Memorandum-Book of Alfred Crotequill. Smith, Elder, and Co.

A FASCICULUS of playful fancies. The nautical leaf is redolent of good graphic puns. Travelling Companions seem to be too often repeated. The leaf of Edibles has some good points, and so has that of Cords.

CARICATURES.

IN our last we devoted so much of our space to the subject of caricatures, that we will now say but little on "The Looking-Glass; or Caricature Annual of 1834," being Vol. V. of that series, published by T. M'Lean. It is, nevertheless, a very amusing volume, and replete with witty and curious references to passing events. Temperance Societies, the Pension List, the Church in Danger, Agitation, Radicalism, Foreign Policy, Corn and Poors' Laws, Trades' Unions, Musical Festival, Irish Tithes, Slave Emancipation, Change of Ministry, Reform, &c. &c. are all brought on the canvass with great cleverness and talent. Many of the portraits are excellent, and many highly humorous. In short, the volume is a magic-lantern of the year; only the figures are for permanent instead of transitory entertainment. Nothing more characteristic and various could divert the half-hour before dinner, or the drawing-room hour after that refection.

ORIGINAL POETRY.

VERSIONS FROM THE GERMAN.

(Second Series.)

Pauline's Price.—Goethe.

SWEET Pauline, could I buy thee
With gold or its worth,
I would not deny thee
The wealth of the earth.

They talk of the pleasure
That riches bestow—
Without thee, my treasure,
What joy could I know?

Did I rule Europe over,
Thy price it should be;
Let them leave, for thy lover,
A cottage with thee,
Where a pear-tree is stooping
With fruit at the door,
And the green vine is drooping
Each dark lattice o'er.

If my life-breath could be, love,
A ransom for thine,
I'd yield it for thee, love,
With all that is mine,
Ah! had I the power,
I'd count as time flown
A year for each hour
That thou wert mine own.

The Coming of Spring.—Schiller.

In a valley sweet with singing
From the hill and from the wood,
Where the green moss rills were springing,
A wondrous maiden stood.

The first lark seemed to carry
Her coming through the air;
Not long she went to tarry,
Though she wandered none knew where.

A rosy light fell o'er her,
Too beautiful to last;
All hearts rejoiced before her,
And gladdened as she past.

She brought strange fruit and flowers,
Within her sunny hand,
That knew the shine and showers
Of some more glorious land.

The winter ice was broken,
The waters flashed with gold;
She brought to each a token,
The young man and the old.

Each seemed a welcome comer,
Her gifts made all rejoice;
But two, the nearest summer,
These had the fairest choice.

Now I, of all that gather
In the zodiac's golden zone,
Love a month whose sullen weather
Has no love but my own.

Though its fierce wild winds are sweeping
The last leaf from the thorn;
Though the rose in earth be sleeping,
Yet then my love was born.

The Earth's Division.

The fair earth, it shall be for all,
Divide it at your need!
So, in his high Olympian hall,
The starry Jove decreed.

Each hurried at the mighty word—
The merchant swept the main,
The peasant drove the lowing herd
And sowed the golden grain.

The hunter took the glad green wood,
The soldier drew his sword;
"I am," quoth he, "by title good,
A universal lord."

The miser's wealth was little known,
He hid it from the light;
The king said, "Take ye all their own,
And pay me for the right."

When, lo! the poet came at last,
Pale watcher of the air;
The spoil was shared—the lots were cast,
His, only, was not there.

He flung him at the feet of Jove,
And cried, "What wrong is done
To him whom thou wert wont to love,
Thy true and favourite son!"

"Blame thou not me," the God replied,
"Some land of dreams too long,
When earth was given to divide,
Has kept thee and thy song."

"I watched thy spirit's mighty law,
Control the ocean's flow;
I gazed, forgetting in mine awe
All that was mine below."

"Ah!" said the god, "beneath my throne
Is given earth and sea;
But the high heaven is still mine own,
And there I welcome thee!"

LE E. L.

Sonnet 1227.

By Sir Egerton Brydges, Bart.

ONE day another's thoughts too oft effaces;
And perish thus the motions of the heart:
We grieve to lose the evanescent traces,
And see with sighs the fading tints depart.
How precious, then, is the reflective art
That in a during form its hues can place,
And, by the muses lasting mirror, grace
Flashes that like the flights of Autumn dart
Their transient shadows by reflection's power—
Can co-exist, which else each other's shape—
As sea-wave swallows sea-wave—would devour,
And none could from its follower's grasp
escape!

Thus, by the glorious muses' spell divine,
All in one effluence may together shine.

Geneva, 8th October, 1834.

SKETCHES OF SOCIETY.

Panorama of King George's Sound, &c., with a Descriptive Account. By Lieut. R. Dale. London, 1834. J. Cross; R. Havell.

THE panorama itself is very indifferently executed; yet it presents us with the strange features of a remarkable country—Western Australia—so utterly different from all the other quarters of the globe, and seeming almost like the portion of a new earth sprung up to supply the place of the old continents, should comet or other cause lead to their destruction. The letter-press description is interesting, and conveys some new information relative to the colony. We extract a few particulars:—

"During our intercourse with the natives they have shewn great quickness; and it was quite amusing to see the dexterity with which any question was evaded, when they did not wish to answer; whilst the readiness of comprehension, when any thing was to be got by it, was instantaneous. All possess activity, skilfulness, and sagacity, some in a striking degree. The passions are strong and sudden, and, as there is no authority to decree or enforce punishment, totally unchecked, except by fear of revenge. They are superstitious, and never mention the name of the dead without trembling. It is perhaps difficult to account, except through superstition, for the monstrous custom of the nearest of kin, upon the natural or violent death of a relation, to sacrifice a victim of any age or sex, it matters not whether of his own or of a neighbouring tribe, to the shades of the deceased. After death an oval grave, about four feet long, is dug from east to west; the body is placed upon its side, with the legs bent, and the head towards the

east, and then covered with earth taken from the north side of the grave, what had been thrown out remaining as a mound, somewhat in the form of a crescent. When Mokarree (the brother of the chief who is represented in the foreground of the view) was buried, green branches, and also his cloak, were placed in his grave; a fire was then lighted on the top, and the mourners, after beating or flapping themselves with boughs, and repeating at the same time some charm or incantation, threw them upon the fire and ran away, as if afraid of something pursuing them. The Womera was afterwards stuck up at the head of the mound, whilst the spears rested on its extremities; the knob of the former and the blunt ends of the latter being broken, as if to denote that they were no longer useful. On the death of a relation or friend, they tear their faces with their nails, and streak their hair with the blood, uttering at the same time loud lamentations. The women are far from receiving very refined or gentle treatment; although their husbands appear passionately fond of them, they are beat and sometimes knocked down upon slight occasions, employed in the more laborious occupations, and compelled to make themselves useful in seeking for roots and frogs, preparing food, making spears, or constructing the wigwam. In addition to the kangaroo cloak of the men, they carry two bags, one for roots or any stray delicacy, the other for an infant, whilst a child of larger growth is seated across the shoulders. The infant is betrothed as soon as born, and often married at the age of thirteen, and sometimes sooner. Polygamy exists, although the females appear to be the less numerous part of the population; hence they are objects of much solicitude, and abductions and elopements frequently occur; in some instances a reconciliation takes place, in others the frail runaway is punished by a good beating, or a spear wound through the leg. Some, when young, are tolerably good-looking, but the prevalent fashion of adorning their persons by painting and smearing is bewitching only to the native taste; the proportions are not much more round or graceful than those of the men, and most of the old women are perfectly hideous, and invariably the instigators of mischief and quarrel."

Of the trees, the following is the most important:—

"The *mahogany* (a species of *Eucalyptus*), although at present little known in England, is likely soon to become valuable as an article of export. Immense forests of these trees extend for hundred of miles on the mountains behind the west coast. The wood is admirably adapted for ship-building, and makes handsome furniture. H. M. S. Success was repaired with it; and the report made to the Admiralty on her arrival in England was so favourable, that a high price was offered for its importation for the use of the navy."

A portrait of Yagan, the murderous chief of the Swan River, who was at last shot, is prefixed to the pamphlet. It is a savage countenance, and in form does not coincide with the general statement, for it is very long, while that of the natives is said to be round. But be it as it may, the skull has been subjected to phenological scrutiny in London; and all the barbarian's appetites, passions, &c., have been found to accord with wonderful precision with his development!!

DRAMA.

THE only novelties of the week have been *The New Actress* at the Adelphi, and *A Scene of Confusion* at the Olympic, both founded on

the same idea, and indeed the same French piece from which *Mr. Buggins* was framed at the Strand Theatre. At the Adelphi, Mrs. Keeley and Mr. Bennett from the boxes, Mr. O. Smith from the pit, Mr. Saunders from the gallery, and a trombone player from the orchestra, have all a colloquy with Yates upon the stage; and never was a scene of the sort made more irresistibly laughable. Much of the fun, however, results from the share taken by the audience, many of whom are, for the nonce, converted into actors. At the Olympic, Madame Vestris and Liston are the ex-scenic performers in the boxes, and they also produce a ludicrous effect. Here, as at the Strand, there appeared to be some misunderstanding of the joke; but Madame managed to put down the interruption. On Thursday (after we had written the above) a *Bottle of Champagne* was given at this Pavilion; and, as Keeley took a considerable portion of it, we need hardly add that it was sparkling and lively. At the big houses, we have nothing new but the appearance of Mr. Wallack in the leading parts of tragedy, except perhaps the novelties announced in the bills, that *Pizarro* has again become popular and attractive, that the pantomime is super-excellent, and that the horses beat Stanfield in drawing, in consequence of which the latter has been insulted from the theatre!!

VARIETIES.

Prize Chronometer.—The government prize for the best chronometer—an instrument so important to navigation—has this year been adjudged to Mr. Edward Baker, of Islington, whose astonishing accuracy we have heard stated by the captains of vessels, after performing long voyages under the guidance of admirably adjusted time-keepers.

Progress of Improvement.—A letter from Alexandria states, that the Pasha of Egypt has invited Mr. Brunel himself; or, if he should decline the office, any engineer appointed by him, to visit Egypt for the purpose of examining the banks of the Nile, and assisting in the plan (now carrying on with so much vigour) for clearing its channels and regulating its inundations. It is also mentioned that the pasha has raised our countryman, Mr. Galloway, to the rank of a bey, and sent him to Europe to purchase materials, &c. for the completion of a rail-road from Cairo to Suez.

Dog-cheap Literature.—We have now lying before us an improvement beyond all improvements in the march of intellect and diffusion of knowledge. It is a pamphlet printed at Edinburgh, and entitled "*Hints on the Unlimited Diffusion of Useful Knowledge, at NO EXPENSE to the Reader.*" As Time goes for nothing, we may as well state what this admirable plan is—it is simply to supersede all other literary works, by printing all that is necessary to be known on the shop-bills of grocers and tobacconists, and the circulars of bakers, butchers, tailors, shoemakers, hosiers, and other tradespeople; each to give a good account of the cultivation, manufacture, &c. &c. of the article in which he deals!!

The Carlsruhe Almanack auf das Jahr 1835. (Müller, and Lond. Schloss), is this year smaller than ever. The clever outline sketches require magnifying glasses to enable us to see their German characteristics. There are no portraits, but the book (if we must so call a thing of the size of a thumb-nail) is a curiosity both in printing and engraving.

Brighton.—We are glad to find that our esteemed friend and fellow-labourer in the field of science, Mr. C. H. Adams, who drew so many fashionable and crowded houses at the King's Theatre, during the last Lenten seasons, has removed his extensive and splendid apparatus to the Town Hall at Brighton. This building is well adapted to its magnitude; and we trust that Mr. Adams's lectures will meet with the same distinguished support in this town as in other places.

Behold Fond Man! is a good design poorly executed. It represents a rosy child, a fine youth at cricket, a mature man reading under an autumnal shade, and an old man on his death-bed, in compartments, as a picture of life and a lesson to humanity.

Numismatics.—In the course of the autumn, M. Von Bredelow, who has an estate at Salan, about twenty-five miles from Königsberg, found there a treasure of considerable value. In digging the ground in a vineyard, an earthen pot was found about a foot below the surface, containing a number of silver coins, wrapped up in linen, which was still in good preservation. M. Von Bredelow assures us, that there are 2600 silver coins of the Grand Master of the Teutonic order, from the very origin of the order; but none of a later date than the battle of Tannenberg, in 1410. There were also some silver buttons of rude workmanship.

M. Macaire has been trying experiments on the effect of gases on vegetation; and the *Annal. des Sciences Naturelles* reports the results. M. Macaire "introduced some plants of *Euphorbia*, *Mercurialis*, *Senecio*, *Sonchus*, &c. into vessels along with chloride of lime, in the morning. When evening arrived, the plants had not suffered, and the odour of the chlorine was as strong as at first. Next morning they were found withered, the smell of chlorine had disappeared, and was replaced by a very disagreeable acid odour. The same result was obtained on repeating the experiment several times. Nitric acid withered the plants during the night, but in the day-time merely rendered some of them brown coloured. Sulphuretted hydrogen produced no alteration when light was present, but destroyed them in the night by the absorption of the gas. Muriatic acid gas acted in a similar manner."

LITERARY NOVELTIES.

Sir Egerton Brydges has announced a third volume of his *Autobiography*, with *Anecdotes of Mrs. Montague*, chiefly literary, and some of Mrs. Carter. Also, a few piquant words on Hannah More—a woman, he asserts, of a most ridiculous vanity and self-conceit.

The Poetical Works of S. Rogers, illustrated by above a hundred Vignettes from designs by Stothard and Turner, are to appear in monthly parts.

The Rev. F. C. Husebeth announces a complete Answer to the Rev. G. Stanley Faber's enlarged second edition of the *Difficulties of Romanism*.

There has been discovered in the library of Count Wallemot, a copy of the *Tractatus Theologico-Politicus* of Benedict Spinoza, which has numerous marginal notes and additions in the hand-writing of the great philosopher himself. Other necessary arrangements are making for publishing this important work, with a lithographic fac-simile of the MS.

In the Press.

A Synoptical List of the Members of the English Bar; containing the Dates of their Calls, the Inns of Court to which they belong, &c. By J. Whishaw, Esq. Barrister-at-Law.

LIST OF NEW BOOKS.

Storer's *Delineations of Fountains Abbey*, with Historical Notices, 4to. 3ls. 6d. cloth; large paper, India proof, 45s. cloth.—*The Bridgroom and the Bride*, with Miscellaneous Poems, by Andrew Park, 12mo. 5s. cloth.—*Mathematical Researches*, Part II. by G. B. Jerrard, A.B. 8vo. 2s. 6d. sewed.—*The Mayor of Wind-Gap*, by the O'Hara Family, 3 vols. post 8vo. 1l. 11s. 6d. bds.—*Family*

Library, Vols. XLVIII. and XLIX. (British India, Vols. II. and III.) 5s. each.—Cochran's Pocket Picture of London, 32mo. cloth, 2s. 6d.—A Voyage round the World, by J. Holman, R.N. Vol. II. 8vo. 14s. cloth.—Edinburgh University Souvenir, 1835, fcp. 8vo. 6s. cloth.—Nugge Poetics: original Poems, by J. G. Ryan, 12mo. 3s. cloth.—Surrene's French Grammar, 3 vols. square, 10s. 6d. sheep: French Colloquial Instructor, square, 2s. 6d. sheep: French Grammatical Instructor, square, 4s. sheep: French Reading Instructor, square, 4s. sheep.—Specimens of the Theatre of the Hindus, translated from the Sanskrit, by H. H. Wilson, M.A. 2d edit. 2 vols. 8vo. 21s. 6d.—Shakespeare's Hindustani Dictionary, 3d edit. 4to. 7s. 6d.—Law of Landlord and Tenant, by C. J. Copley, Esq. 12mo. 5s. 6d. cloth.—Rowbotham's Guide to Spanish and English Conversation, square, 4s. cloth.—The Manuscripts of Evelyn, a Romance, by G. Stephens, Esq. 3 vols. post 8vo. II. 11s. 6d. bds.—Plain Parochial Sermons, by Rev. J. Slade, Vol. II. 2d edit. 12mo. 6s. bds.—Book of the Constitution of Great Britain, by T. Stephen, 8vo. 16s. cloth.—Galskell on Mental Derangement, 8vo. 4s. 6d. bds.—Contemplation of Splendid Ornamental Designs from Foreign Works of Modern Production, 4to. 10s. bds.—Deville's Manuel Etymologique, 12mo. 2s. 6d. cloth: Proverbs Dramatized, 12mo. 3s. cloth: French Class-Book, 12mo. 5s. 6d. cloth.—Zumpt's Latin Accidence, 12mo. 1s. 6d. sheep.—Eight Lectures on Fellowship with God, by J. Sandford, B.A. 12mo. 4s. cloth.—On the Use and Governance of Time and Temper, by Rev. Wm. Jowett, M.A. 12mo. 3s. 6d. cloth.

METEOROLOGICAL JOURNAL, 1835.

December.	Thermometer.	Barometer.
Thursday... 25	From 29 to 43	30.32 to 30.34
Friday... 26	... 33 to 42	30.39 to 30.41
Saturday... 27	... 36 to 43	30.45 to 30.46
Sunday... 28	... 30 to 44	30.47 to 30.49
Monday... 29	... 25 to 44	30.47 to 30.35
Tuesday... 30	... 40 to 50	30.24 to 30.12
Wednesday 31	... 40 to 55	30.06 to 30.01

Wind variable, S. and E. prevailing.
The 25th and 26th cloudy, with frequent intervals of sunshine. The 27th very foggy. The 28th, and morning of the 29th, generally clear; rain in the evening of the latter day. The 30th and 31st cloudy, with rain at times on the 30th.
Rain fallen, .175 of an inch.

January.	Thermometer.	Barometer.
Thursday... 1	From 38 to 51	30.04 to 30.20
Friday... 2	... 35 to 46	30.37 to 30.49
Saturday... 3	... 30 to 43	30.60 to 30.63
Sunday... 4	... 24 to 38	30.62 to 30.57
Monday... 5	... 25 to 39	30.48 to 30.44
Tuesday... 6	... 24 to 37	30.37 to 30.30
Wednesday 7	... 16 to 34	30.25 to 30.23

Wind variable, N. by E. prevailing.
The 1st, 2d, and 3d cloudy; the three following days generally clear; very foggy during the 7th.

Edmonton. CHARLES HENRY ADAMS.
Latitude..... 51° 37' 32" N.
Longitude.... 3 51 W. of Greenwich.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

State of the Metropolis.—One of the most striking signs of the times occurred to us on Wednesday, when we received at the Literary Gazette Office only one general and one twopenny-post letter. Nothing approaching to this sterility ever happened to us before, during the whole course of our publication, including the most agitated period of the Reform Bill. In the common way, hardly a day passes in which we do not open the correspondence from twenty to fifty persons; and our week's average is never below from 150 to 200. With this view, the fact we have mentioned is a curious record of the spirit of the moment, and the intense absorption of every thing in politics.

A Rule without an Exception.—I will send you my work before it is published, if you will only commend it.
Author. No, thank you; if it be good I will say so, if it be bad I will say nothing until it appears. That is my rule.—Ed. L. G. Then I won't let you have it.—Author. I would advise you to send it where you have a friend at court, and can get what you wish done.—Ed. L. G. This dialogue is our answer to Mer-Curious; *ex quoque signo* he may make what he pleases.

Quære for Mr. Editor.—Is humbug reversed (gub-muh) allied to the French gubmouche?
We cannot take E. G.'s letter upon anonymous authority. We believe we were well informed on the subject of Lord Byron's monument. We do not think the want of room in Poet's Corner had any thing to do with the rejection of the statue.

We cordially thank our Parisian contemporary for the volume of le Caméleon, especially as it is a "journal non politique." The twenty-nine Numbers (which we have occasionally noted and quoted in transitu), now that they are bound together, and make 230 good double-columned pages, form a very miscellaneous and agreeable miscellany, and afford much pleasant reading to the French scholar.

ERRATA.—In the 7th line of the Brief Analysis, in our Address of Dec. 27, for "long" read "being." In our Drury Lane critique last week "W. Webster as Gylde Devereux" should have followed—"O, what a fool that is!"

ADVERTISEMENTS, Connected with Literature and the Arts.

UNIVERSITY OF LONDON SCHOOL.

Head Master.
Thomas Hewitt Key, M.A. Professor of Latin.
Henry Malden, M.A. Professor of Greek in the University of London.
This School will be re-opened after the Christmas Holidays on Tuesday, the 13th January. It is under the Government of the Council, and is conducted by the Professors of Latin and Greek. The hours of attendance are from 9 to 3.
THOMAS COATES, Secretary.
Council Room, 24th Dec. 1834.

KING'S COLLEGE, LONDON.—

Senior Department.—The Classes in Theology, the Classics, Mathematics, English Literature, and History, under the superintendence of the Principal and Professors the Rev. T. G. Hall and John Anstie, will be re-opened on Thursday, the 22d instant.
The Classes for Private Instruction in Hebrew, the Oriental and other Foreign Languages, will re-commence on the same day.
Medical School.—The Spring Course of Lectures will commence on Wednesday, the 21st instant.
Junior Department.—The Classes in the School will be re-opened on Monday, the 20th instant.
Jan. 1, 1835. W. OTTER, M.A. Principal.

LONDON AND SOUTHWARK

ELECTIONS.
The SUN NEWSPAPER having, in its first edition of Monday, published a full report, extending to eight columns, of the nominations for the City of London and Borough of Southwark, received the following testimonial from the Reform Committee of the City of London.

"TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN.
"Guildhall Coffee House, 5th Jan. 1835.

"Sir,—We, the undersigned, beg to express to you our high opinion and grateful sense of the extreme rapidity as well as faithfulness of the reports given in your paper of this evening of the proceedings (and one of the most valuable results may be at the Common Hall for the election of the City of London, as well as the proceedings for the Southwark election,—a rapidity and faithfulness valuable at all times, but peculiarly important in the present occasion, when the most valuable results may be expected to the country from the early and faithful report of the noble example thus set by the City of London and the Borough of Southwark. (Signed)

"Henry Kingscote,
John Travers,
John Wilson,
W. H. Ashurst,
Edward Wilson,
John Dillon,
W. H. Sharp,
H. B. Fearson,
Wm. Sijon,
Robert Franks,
David Wire,
George Leiger,
J. Parsons.

N.B. The above was sent to the morning papers for insertion, in the usual way of business, through an advertisement agent, and the whole of them inserted it readily, however differing with the Sun in politics, except the *Morning Chronicle*: which liberal paper, though professing to agree with the Sun in its general advocacy of reform principles, refused to insert the advertisement, saying, that "It did not approve of it."

The following is from the *Morning Advertiser*, January 8, 1835.
"We have to return our best thanks to our evening contemporary, the Sun, for the excellent and valuable reports of the metropolitan elections contained in this day's paper. We have been under the necessity of abridging the reports, for the whole amounted to nearly twenty columns,—being written, printed, and published within about four hours. Exertions unexampled must have been employed in order to realise such ample information upon subjects in which not only the people of London, but we may truly say, the people of all Europe, are deeply and vitally interested."

The Sun contains the latest news of all the elections, together with the state of the polls.
Sun Newspaper Office, 112 Strand, London.

EDUCATION.—A Lady, residing in the

Country, is wishful to educate a young Lady, or two Sisters, with her Daughter. It is her intention to spend yearly a certain portion of the Spring in London, in which advantage, and in occasional visits to the sea-side, any Child under her care would participate. The present would be an advantageous opportunity for any Parent or Guardian wishing to place a little Child where she would have in every respect the constant superintendence and care of a Mother, and the benefit of a Government and superior Master. The most particular references will be given and required.
Letters addressed to H. Y., post-paid, to the care of Messrs. Carpenter and Son, Old Bond Street, will be attended to.

DR. BERNAY'S GERMAN EVENING

CONVERSATIONES will commence on Monday, the 12th instant, at the House, 33 East Street, Lambeth Court Street.
For Terms and Cards of Admission, apply to Messrs. Black and Co. 2 Tavistock Street, Covent Garden, Mr. Balliere, Regent Street; and Mr. Wacey, 4 Old Broad Street, City.

THE REV. HENRY STEBBING, M.A.

Ac. Author of the History of the Church, in Dr. Lardner's Cyclopaedia, &c. &c. RECEIVES PRIVATE PUPILS.
Terms, One Hundred Guineas per Annum.
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Cumberland, Westmoreland, and Lancashire, consisting of various interesting aqua-tinta Engravings by Fielding, and beautifully coloured from his original Drawings, illustrative of the Lakes and Scenery most remarkable for picturesque beauty, or grandeur and sublimity. They are particularly adapted for the young artist, copyist, tourist, or portfolio, mounted on tinted drawing-board, price 6d. each (46 to the set). Complete Sets can also be had in various bindings.
Published by W. B. Clark, Stationer to the King, 59 Charing Cross, and may be had of all Printers and Stationers in the United Kingdom.

ATLAS ASSURANCE COMPANY,

established 1806.
The Directors do hereby give notice, that during the re-building of the Company's House in Chesapeake, the Business of the Office will be carried on at No. 10 Coleman Street.

Life Department.—Persons assured for the whole term of life in Great Britain or Ireland respectively, will have an addition made to their Policies every seventh year, or an equivalent reduction will be made in the future payments of Premium, at the option of the Assured.

The following Table shows the total Additions made to Policies effected in London, or through an Agent in Great Britain, which had been in force for the fourteen years ending in 1830.

POLICIES DATED 25th December, 1816.				
Sum assured.	Annual Premium.	Age at commencement.	Amount added, payable at the Party's death.	
£1000	£21	14	10	29
1000	24	0	10	25
1000	26	14	39	244
1000	29	18	4	35
1000	33	19	2	40
1000	38	18	2	45
1000	45	6	3	83
1000	53	3	4	55
1000	63	13	4	60

Equivalent Reductions have been made in the future payments of Premium, where the parties assured have desired to have the amount of surplus Premiums so applied to the Policy.
The next valuation will be made at Christmas 1837, and Policies effected before that date will participate in proportion to the time they may then have been in force.
The Company purchase their policies at an equitable value.

Fire Department.—In addition to the benefit of the late reduction in the rates of Premiums, this Company offers to Assurers the advantage of an allowance for the loss of Rent of Buildings rendered untenable by Fire.
Policies falling due at Christmas should be renewed within fifteen days from that period.

The Company's Rates and Proposals may be had at the Office in London, or of any of the Agents in the Country, who are authorised to report on the appearance of Lives proposed for assurance.

HENRY DESBOROUGH, Secretary.
10 Coleman Street, London, 20th Dec. 1834.

THE PENNY MAGAZINE OF THE SOCIETY FOR THE DIFFUSION OF USEFUL KNOWLEDGE.

The volumes of this Work are now completed, and may be purchased of all Booksellers, neatly bound in cloth, for One Guinea. These volumes consist of 1438 folio pages, and contain 714 Woodcuts, which may be classified as follows:—
Architecture and Antiquities, including the English Cathedrals, and the most remarkable Buildings, domestic and foreign..... 152
Views of Cities and of striking Scenery..... 114
Portraits of eminent Men..... 39
Natural History..... 151
Illustrations of Facts in the Sciences and Arts..... 119
Fine Arts, including the Cartoons and other Paintings of the Masters, Statues, &c..... 77
Select Works of Hogarth..... 18
Miscellaneous..... 44

The First Volume, which contains 215 Woodcuts, is sold for 6s.; the Second, with 208 Cuts, for 7s. 6d.; and the Third, with 221 Cuts, for 7s. 6d.

One Hundred and Fifty of the Cuts of the Penny Magazine, which are considered as offering the best specimens of the Art, have been printed, without cut, on Drawing Paper, and are sold, both in cloth, with gilt edges, at 14s.; or loose, for Scrap-books, &c. at 10s. 6d.
London: Charles Knight, 32 Ludgate Street.

GERMAN ANNUALS FOR 1835.—

A LARGE ASSORTMENT, with the finest Engravings and in elegant bindings, just imported, and now on sale on the Premises in Soho Square, where the Assignees continue to receive orders and to forward books to the regular customers of the late firm.

MUSIC.

VOCAL CONCERTS.

Under the especial patronage of Her Royal Highness the Duchess of Kent.

These Concerts were established for the purpose of perpetuating the knowledge and cultivation of National Vocal Music, though not to the exclusion of that of any country or age. The Selections of the last Season comprised Compositions from the following Authors:—Parrell, Gibbons, Wilbye, Weekes, Morley, Green, Arne, Webbe, Stevens, J. S. Smith, Callcott, Spofforth, Linley, Storace, Bishop, Horsley, Atwood, Elliott, T. Cooke, Goun, Smart, and Goss; Handel, Haydn, Mozart, Beethoven, Spohr, Hummel, Winter, Cherubini, Weber, Paer, Romberg, Fesca, Vogler, F. Schneider, Righini, Clari, Leo, G. Croce, and L. Mercanico.

On the same principle the Concerts of the ensuing Season will be conducted, and they will take place on the following Nights:—Monday, Jan. 10, Feb. 2 and 16, March 2, 16, and 30. Terms of Subscription, Two shillings.
The Subscribers to the Concerts of last Season are respectfully informed that Messrs. Cramer and Co. 201 Regent Street, and Mr. Purday, 50 St. Paul's Churchyard, are authorised to receive their Names for the Concerts of the ensuing Season.

New Subscribers will have the kindness to signify their intention of entering their Names to any of the Members of the Society.
EDWARD TAYLOR, Secretary.
No. 3 Regent Square.

BOOKS PUBLISHED THIS DAY.

Price 10s. 6d. in 1 vol. post 8vo. handsome cloth,

TALES OF WOMAN'S TRIALS.

By Mrs. S. G. HALL.
Author of the "Buccaners," "Sketches of Irish Character," &c.
London: Houlston and Son, Paternoster Row; and to be had of all Booksellers.

3d edition, in 2 vols. 8vo. price 31s.
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"This is a most important addition to our literature, and will surprise those literary men who were, till now, but little acquainted with the learning of the Hindus. No man with a library will find it complete without these volumes, for which we are deeply indebted to Mr. Wilson."—*New Monthly Magazine*.
 Farbury, Allen, and Co. Leadenhall Street.

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 Subscribers' Names and Residences, to be printed with the last Part, will continue to be received by the Author (letters post-paid), at No. 44 Upper Seymour Street, Euston Square; by the Publishers, Messrs. De Porquet and Cooper, Tavistock Street, Covent Garden; and by all Booksellers.

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 Though many Expositions of the Bible of great and deserved celebrity exist in our language, a Commentary sufficiently short to be read by those who have not leisure to consult learned works, yet sufficiently comprehensive to serve as a guide to the study of the Sacred Scriptures, appears to be still wanting. To supply this deficiency is the design of the present work, in which it has been the aim and study of the author to embrace, in a condensed form, such information as will enable the general reader to ascertain the real meaning of the inspired writers.

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 London: Longman, Rees, Orme, and Co.

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